The New-York Times.

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CHRISTMAS

How it was Spent in this and the Adjacent Cities.

Doings at the Churches and the Public Institutions.

Of the eighteen hundred and sixty-two Christmas celebrations of which we have record, the one of this year of our Lord 1862 was, so far as we have the means of knowing, the dampest, warmest, muggiest, and most burdened with mingled feelings of joy and grief.

As a Nation, we are not in a particularly jolly mood; as individuals, some are joyful, and others are, on the contrary, quite the reverse. The inhabitants of this and the adjacent cities gave every public indication yesterday, of health, happiness and prosperity.

The streets were filled in the earlier part of the day with generous fathers and loving mothers, whose arms or purses were full—depending entirely as to whether they were going toward or away from home. The money expended this year in Christmas gifts exceeds by far, by very far, that which has gone that way in many years. A prominent jeweler on Broadway sold at retail, on the day before Christmas, $45,000 worth of gifts, ranging from ivory paper cutters to diamond necklaces; and on Christmas morning he sold as much more lacking only $800. In like proportion, other establishments, which sell expensive trinkets, costly toys, articles of ornament and fancy material for dress, disposed of an unusual quantity in bulk this year, at prices exceeding greatly those of other days.

Furs and horns seem to have come into universal use. Every hatter, every dry goods dealer, every other jeweler, all the tailors, nearly every merchant, of whatever class, has furs for sale, and the boys of Gotham without, we believe, an individual exception, had yesterday a tin horn, through which he blew all day long, from the damp, drizzly fog of the early morn to the rain-laden, clouded night, stopping only at dinner-time, as the cars do, "five minutes for refreshments."

All the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, and some of other denominations, were beautifully decorated with evergreen wreaths and borders, and in the windows of many houses were hung the wreath and cross—the crown being yet to come.

We present below to our readers a compact account of the doings of the City and of its sister cities in public. It will be seen that the poor were not forgotten, and the prisoner was remembered in his sorrow. The most perfect order prevailed throughout the City, no unusual noise save that of the horns being heard, and with an entire absence of rowdyism and disturbance, the anniversary of the great day glided off, its successor being now upon us.

The Catholic Churches.

The day was celebrated at the Catholic churches with the customary imposing ceremonies, commencing with high mass, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and concluding with vespers, at 4 P. M. All the churches were thronged with worshipers, and many of them, like St. Patrick's Cathedral, and St. Stephen's, in Twenty-eighth-street, were unable to accommodate the eager crowds who sought admission. There was not that profusion of evergreens with which the Episcopal churches were adorned, but the altars were generally decorated with vases of choice flowers, and the lights were so arranged as to produce a most brilliant effect. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott-street, a grand high mass was sung at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the celebration was followed up by another mass at 7 o'clock, another at 9 and another at 10½. At the last mass, the venerable Archbishop Hughes officiated, arrayed in the magnificent vestments which he purchased at Lyons, during his last visit to Europe, and which were worn on this occasion for the first time. He was assisted by Rev. Fathers Starrs, McGuire, McNeiry and Woods. The sermon was preached by Father McNeiry. The music, as usual at the cathedral, was of a high order, and was rendered with great effect. At the morning high mass, the celebrated *Adeste Fidele* was sung in a manner which reflected the greatest credit upon the choir. The ceremonies at the Cathedral concluded with vespers, at 4 o'clock, the crowd in attendance being scarcely less than at the morning service.

St. Stephen's Church.—High Mass was celebrated at this Church at 6 o'clock in the morning, and was followed by a Mass at each succeeding hour until 10½ A. M. The high reputation of the choir of St. Stephen's, which is doubtless the finest in New York, drew together a very large audience, composed of the lovers of music of all sorts. A new Mass in eight parts, by Mr. Mora, the organist, was sung with thrilling effect. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. Father Cumming, officiated at the ceremonies, assisted by Rev. Fathers Larkin and Orsinego. The sermon was preached at 10½ o'clock by Rev. Father Larkin, and was an able and affecting discourse upon the scenes connected with the nativity of Our Savior.

St. Peter's—The cozy little church of St. Peter's, in Barclay-street, was filled, as ever, with a devout congregation of worshipers, among whom we noticed many of our up-town residents, who left the more imposing temples of upper-tendom to revive the reminiscences of past Christian days spent in this substantial, but less pretentious house of worship. During the last few months the sanctuary of St. Peter's has undergone an entire change, there being now three altars where formerly there was only one. The altars are very tastefully decorated, and there is an air of quietness and comfort about the entire church which makes it one of the most desirable places of worship in the City. The music at this church is also of the first class, and yesterday particularly it was superb. Mozart's Mass was performed here at 12 o'clock, and the other exercises of the day were similar to the up-town churches. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Quinn.

At St. Francis Xavier's, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, St. Andrew's, St. Bridget's, and other churches, High Mass was celebrated in the morning, and the succeeding exercises of the day were similar to those of other churches.

The Episcopal Churches.

Christmas is specially observed as a festival by members of the Protestant Episcopal communion. On the anniversary of our Lord's Nativity all their churches are beautifully decorated—the decorations being allowed to remain through the holidays. Solemn services, appropriate to the occasion, are always celebrated, and the day is, in every way, made one of praise and thanksgiving. This year unusual pains appears to have been bestowed upon the ornamentation of church interiors. Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's, Grace, Christ Church, St. Thomas, St. George's, St. Luke's, The Church of the Holy Communion, Trinity Chapel, and the others, are all resplendent in evergreens. Roofs, columns, pilasters, gallery-fronts and pews, are twined with holly, fir, laurel and hemlock, and the chancels are perfect groves of wintry verdure. Every available spot is also covered with monograms and other ecclesiastical devices.

Episcopalian congregations on Christmas morning are generally large. Yesterday Trinity was crowded. The new Rector, Rev. Morgan Dix and Rev. Dr. Ogilby read the services, and Dr. Vinton preached. A grand anthem was finely sung by the Choir. At St. Paul's Rev. Dr. Haight officiated. The musical portion of the service was magnificently rendered. The decorations of the altar of St. Paul's are remarkably tasteful, and the pew in which Washington used to worship there has received particular attention. The services at St. John's were conducted by Rev. Dr. Weston and Rev. Mr. Young. The architecture of the building gives a more than ordinary opportunity for elaborate and effective ornamentation.

To speak of the decoration of one of these churches is, in fact, to speak of all. The same materials are used, and the specification of mere varieties of arrangement would be tedious. In all, too, the order of service is nearly the same.

Dr. Higbee officiated at Trinity Chapel; Dr. Taylor at Grace; Dr. Gallaudet and Rev. Mr. Egan at St. Ann's (the Church for Deaf Mutes;) Rev. Mr. Ewer at Christ Church; Dr. Morgan and Rev. Mr. Sill at St. Thomas; Rev. Dr. Forbes at St. Luke's. This was Dr. Forbes' first sermon since his readmission to the Episcopal Communion. It will be remembered he was formerly Rector of St. Luke's parish, which charge he left to embrace Roman Catholicism. After a perversion of thirteen years' duration, he has again professed his early faith and resumes the vocation of the ministry. Dr. Tuttle, of St. Luke's, read prayers.

More than passing mention ought to be made of the music at Grace Church. Mr. George W. Morgan presided with his well-known ability at the organ, and Mrs. Bodstein sang exquisitely in the anthem.

Sunday-School Celebration.

Yesterday was a day of joy and gladness to the children connected with many of the Sunday-schools which form an important part of almost every church organization. In the Catholic Churches, so far as our reporter could learn, there was not, generally, any special effort made to please the children alone. The Cathedral, and, in fact, all the Catholic Churches, had been appropriately decorated, and the services were such as to afford the children, as well as the adults, several hours of interest and pleasure. In the Episcopal Churches the preparations were also of the most interesting character to all. At Trinity, at Grace Church, and at all the prominent Episcopal churches, the children were cared for in the way of Christmas presents, and all seemed happy. Even the little "Memorial Church Sunday-School," corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place, had a "refreshing" season in the way of Christmas gifts from the Christmas tree; and a very satisfactory collection was realized for the future benefit of the school. In many of the churches an interesting feature of the festival was the parts taken by the children in singing and declamation. Among them the performances of the children connected with the Sunday-School of the Reformed Dutch, Greenwich, held in the Church corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, was not the least in interest. Several of the pieces and addresses had been composed with special reference to the present crisis in our country's affairs, and as all were patriotic they were well received. The receipts from tickets was cheering. There were many other churches in which the Sunday-School children enjoyed themselves greatly, but we can only name them briefly. At St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, Rev. Dr. Price preached a sermon in the morning, and in the afternoon there was a fruitful Christmas tree there, which afforded most desirable gifts to the children.

And in providing substantial and delightful entertainment for the little ones other denominations were not backward. The annual reception (as it was called) by the children at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Eighteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was one of joyfulness, as was that of the school of the Christian Alliance, at the City Assembly Rooms. The Greene-street M. E. Church congregation arranged and carried out an excellent entertainment, in which the children took a prominent part, as well in the songs, chorusses and recitations as when the Christmas tree was plucked. Like festivities were enjoyed by the Beekman Hill M. E. Church Sunday School in Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues. In the Congregational Churches and those of other denominations not named, there was but an occasional demonstration—Thanksgiving and their regular school anniversaries being their principal days of festivity.

The children of Professor Mattison's Sabbath-School, Forty-first street, near Sixth-avenue, assembled in the morning and received their annual Christmas gifts from their teachers. A long table was spread through the chapel, on which were arranged the various packages. After singing, and listening to addresses from the Pastor and others, the gifts were distributed to the happy little ones, and they dismissed.

In the evening the members of the church and congregation met in the church parlor, and after exchanging the usual courtesies, retired to the lower room of the chapel, to partake of a bountiful supply of refreshments provided by the ladies of the church.

The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and will be long remembered by those who participated therein.

Christmas Entertainment at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

A Christmas entertainment for the children attached to Plymouth Sabbath School was given at the church last evening, and attracted a large audience comprising mainly the parents and friends of the pupils.

The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens, tastefully arranged in festoons along the galleries. The organ was surmounted with the emblem of Christianity—the Cross—underneath which appeared the name "Emanuel," and on either side "Peace on Earth" and "Good Will to Men," in large Roman characters, also of evergreens.

The children occupied the galleries—the girls on the right and the boys on the left, while the adult audience were seated in the body of the church.

The programme consisted of solos, hymns, quartettes, duets and anthems, all of which were excellently rendered, and in which the children acquitted themselves most creditably.

After the first part of the vocal exercises had terminated, Prof. Starr, of New-York, exhibited his hydro-oxygen microscope, presenting in large characters, leaves, wood, animaculæ, &c., &c., which proved of a highly instructive as well as entertaining character.

Illuminated views by the Drummond Light, comprising scenes in Palestine, Switzerland and other countries, and a number of comic changeable pictures were also presented—the juveniles being particularly pleased with the latter.

The closing hymn—

> "Say, Brothers will you meet us
> On Canaan's happy shore?"

ended the proceedings.

The Sabbath-School, under the superintendence of George A. Bell, Esq., is one of the most prosperous institutions in the City. It numbered, on last Sunday 630 scholars, against 473 present on the corresponding day last year, thus showing an increase of about 25 per cent. There are in all 77 teachers and 13 officers. The new and splendid school-room recently completed is capable of accommodating 1,050, by which it will be seen that there is still plenty of space left. If the increase continues in the same ratio hereafter the present building will, like the old one, be found too small three or four years hence.

Last evening at least six hundred children were present.

Christmas Services in Williamsburgh.

At 6 o'clock A. M., yesterday, St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church, Second-street, Williamsburgh, was densely packed by worshippers of that communion, and numbers of Protestants anxious to witness the imposing ceremonies of Christmas. The choir of this church, already so celebrated among musical amateurs, was assisted by an orchestra, led by Herr Jos. Noll, in addition to the powerful organ over which Prof. Melville so ably presides. The church was profusely decorated, and the altar, lighted by hundreds of lights, presented a most pleasing spectacle. Haydn's Imperial VIIth mass was sung in most excellent manner, and afforded a rich treat to those present who could appreciate the "concord of sweet sounds." At the Offertory, the "Adeste Fideles," the Christmas hymn of the church, was very sweetly rendered as solo, duet, trio, and chorus. After the Gospel had been read, Mr. Melville, Jr., baritone, gave an excellent rendition of Rossini's "Pro Peccatis." The sermon was preached by Rev. S. Malone, Pastor, and was devoted to the consideration of the great event commemorated by the church on Christmas day. He took occasion to urge the congregation to offer up their prayers for the speedy restoration of peace to the country on a permanent basis. A handsome collection was taken up for the benefit of the orphans.

Christmas Skating.

PONDS IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY—NO SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK—BEEKMAN'S POND ALIVE WITH PEOPLE—SKATING ON THE BROOKLYN PONDS, AND A NICE TIME GENERALLY.

The Skating community of this City and vicinage must have been very much disappointed in their anticipations of enjoying Christmas on the ice. Instead of having a clear and smooth sheet of ice—a matter they would easily anticipate, as the ponds presented such on Wednesday—they arrived at the skating localities to find them covered with a sheet of water, varying from one inch to two inches in depth.

This was not the worst, as long as there is skating, and wherever there is skating, then and there will be found skaters; but the Central Park Pond being closed, crushed the hopes of thousands who had expected to spend the day there. The weather, too, was rather unpropitious; the atmosphere was damp and heavy; ominous dark clouds lined the horizon and floated over the heavens, and obscured from view the sun, which always exhilarates the scene and gives elasticity to the skater. But as we have said, there was some skating yesterday; we will now tell where it was.

NEW-YORK.

Beekman's Pond and those in the vicinity of Central Park, all afforded skating, except the "Fifth-avenue Pond," which was opened the day before. On the largest pond, (Beekman's), there was a numerous assemblage of skaters throughout the day. The ice, however, was rather bad, being covered with the water from the shower of the night previous, which caused it to be soft and slushy, while in some places it was extremely dangerous. But as long as it would bear, it would do, and the disappointed pleasure-seekers made the most of it. The usual refreshment booths were erected on its margin, and a few enterprising youngsters did a flourishing business by putting on visitor's skates; so, taken altogether, the day on this pond need not be regretted. Occasionally an immersion would take place, and this appeared to be the signal for general merriment, which of course was indulged in, much to the discomfiture of the unlucky individual. But

> "Why will man such danger run,
> And madly brave the fates,
> For some temporary fun
> Upon a pair of skates?"

The ladies were out in rather large numbers, considering the condition of the pond and the weather; but then you know Christmas comes only once a year, and it isn't every Christmas on which there is skating, and consequently everybody wants to spend the day skating. Besides many had received skates from Santa Claus, by the way of the chimney route, and what is more pleasant than to try a new pair of skates, in "the face of all creation," especially if you are an adept, which nearly everybody is now-a-days. In the morning the pond in Sixtieth-street was opened, but was closed before noon.

BROOKLYN.

The skating population of this city fared a little better than their brethren over here. The Union Pond, despite the rain, presented a good skating surface of nearly eight acres. The water, of course, had lodged in the uneven places, but the general smoothness and the excellent skating remedied this. Throughout the day, (in fact, as soon as the ball went up,) the pond was infested, and during the day the assemblage increased. The pagoda, which we noticed in the Times some time since, has been finished, and adds much to the appearance of the pond. In this building is located the "Strepihaliton," which indulged the assemblage with a few of its dulcet notes. Tubl's Brass Band was engaged for the afternoon and evening, and should the weather not interfere, there was to be a promenade concert and torchlight procession on the pond in the evening. On the "Capotiline Pond," at Bedford, there was very good skating throughout the day, and the locality was much frequented. On the "Nassau Pond," at Flatbush, the members of the Club bearing that name enjoyed the day very pleasantly. A fine band lent its enlivening strains to the enthusiasm of the skaters, and together made the day enjoyable. On the "Willow Pond," at Gowanus, there was also quite an assemblage, taking into consideration the unfavorable weather and the condition of the pond, which, however, was not any worse than the others. The principal pond, the "Washington," on Fifth-avenue, was closed all day on account of the rain, which had damaged the ice considerably.

Grand Entertainment to the Sick and Wounded Soldiers, by the New-England Relief Association.

Yesterday this excellent Association entertained the sick and wounded soldiers, to the number of two hundred, at their rooms, No. 194 Broadway, and the arrangements were well worthy the attention of the vast number of spectators who assembled on the occasion.

The dining-room was decorated with laurels and evergreens, and at the head appeared, in conspicuous letters,

"NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION."

The walls were profusely lined with drapery of the National colors.

At one o'clock precisely the brave fellows were summoned to partake of a sumptuous Christmas dinner, which had been prepared for them by the Association, and, to say the least of it, it was a truly excellent repast, consisting of turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, roast and boiled of all sorts, with the requisite accompaniments.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Col. Frank E. Howe, Head Superintendent; Major Brown, with Dr. Herrick and the Messrs. Downing, of the Association; also, Gen. Wetmore, Charles Gould and Hon. Nehemiah Knight.

The ladies of the Association were present, and they performed their duties well, and took the deepest interest in the proceedings while the gallant wounded were at dinner in seeing that all were bountifully and comfortably supplied.

A fine band was in attendance, furnished for the occasion by the liberal kindness of Mr. Bennett, of the New-York Seventh Regiment, which performed patriotic and spirit stirring airs while the men were feasting.

After dinner several addresses were delivered, the band did well its part and the utmost jollity prevailed.

Dinner at the New-York Hospital.

The inmates of the New-York Hospital, on Broadway, celebrated the day with a dinner, which had been provided for them through the kind assiduity of two benevolent ladies, Miss Irving and Mrs. Charles Strong. One of the wards in the south building had been emptied of its patients, and gaily and tastefully decorated with flags and Christmas evergreens, which these ladies had furnished. The long room was spread with tables sufficient to accommodate some three hundred convalescent feasters. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon about that number sat down to them. There were few beds in the hospital that were not empty of their occupants at that hour. The lame walked, and the otherwise disabled forgot their maladies, in view of the jollification. The tables were loaded with substantial and delicate food, with roast turkeys and chickens, with puddings and pumpkin pies, fruits and vegetables, and great flagons of ale foamed upon them. Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, one of the Governors, opened the festive exercises with a few happy remarks, in which he referred to the services of the soldiers, who formed the principal portion of the diners, and wished all the heartiest cheer and a speedy return to full and abundant health. Rev. Mr. Darrach followed with a short prayer, and then knives and forks came into play. The patients ate like well men, and as if they liked the exercise. The two ladies who had been instrumental in giving them the dinner, assisted by others and the nurses of the hospital, waited upon the tables, and saw that every man had abundant provision. After the viands had been discussed with a heartiness that did one good to witness, Private Connor thanked the kind providers in a pleasant little speech, and another inmate of the hospital followed in similar words of grateful acknowledgment. The President of the Board of Governors, Mr. Trimble, Drs. Willard, Parker, Buck, Markoe, Peters, Smith, Buckley, Griscom and Draper, the visiting physicians and surgeons of the hospital, and Drs. Kennedy, Sturges and Norman Smith, the house surgeons and physicians, with their assistants, Drs. Foster, Cushman, Woodruff and White, were present, enjoying the zeal with which their patients entered into the festivities. A considerable share of the afternoon was spent in singing songs, and in such jollity as must prove better physic for the sick men than anything the *materia medica* can afford, and the ordinary life of the hospital was then resumed. While those who were able to leave their beds were thus feasting, those who were confined to them had generous portions carried to them, of which they partook with many thanks to the fair providers.

Military Hospital, Fifty-first-street.

The inmates of this hospital, to the number of about 500, had yesterday a splendid dinner, being amply provided, not only with every necessary, but almost every luxury. There was fish, flesh and fowl, puddings and pies, and these of all sorts; marmalades, jellies, custards, &c., &c., with plenty of cider. The whole was furnished through the liberality of friends of the soldier, but the inmates are indebted more particularly to Mr. Haight, whose liberality has been truly unbounded.

One of the wards was cleared of beds, and set out with tables sufficient to accommodate all the inmates able to come to the table. The tables were appropriately decorated for the occasion, and, under the direction of Mr. Hardy, the steward of the hospital, with the volunteer aid of the numerous ladies who rendered assistance, everything was got up in the most sumptuous style. Among the ladies foremost in rendering assistance, were Mrs. Dr. Mott and Mrs. Dr. Vanderpoel, who labored all the previous day, to a late hour, boning turkeys, and otherwise making themselves generally useful.

Dr. Alex. B. Mott, the surgeon in charge of the hospital, presided. Dr. Armitage gave thanks, and afterward delivered a patriotic and feeling address to the soldiers, who closed the festivities of the day by singing a beautiful piece appropriate to the occasion.

Christmas on the Islands.

In accordance with their annual custom, the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, in company with a large number of invited guests, visited the different Island Institutions in the vicinity of this City. Among those who took this occasion to visit the Islands were the students of the Bellevue Medical College and many of the faculty of that institution. The steamer *Little General* was engaged to convey the Commissioners and visitors, and at 10 o'clock A. M., started from the Bellevue Hospital dock, foot of Twenty-eighth-street. Among the distinguished persons on board were Simeon Draper, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners, Commissioners Isaac Bell and James B. Nicholson, Hon. Edwards W. Fiske, M. C.; Dr. Isaac Taylor, President of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Hon. Judge Cooper, of Tennessee, and Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, the noted philanthropist. The first landing was made at Randall's Island, where exercises were held in the nursery department school-room, commencing at eleven o'clock. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the banners which have been, from time to time, presented to the children, prominent among which were a French National flag, a present from Prince Napoleon, and a banner of pink silk, the gift of the Sultan of Turkey. The children being assembled, a prayer was offered up by Master Franklin, and the Commissioners and guests were welcomed in a neat speech by Master Graham, which was responded to by President Draper. Mr. Draper alluded to the delight he experienced in seeing so many smiling faces before him, and wished the children to cherish the interior spirit of the day, and ever in after life recollect what they had been taught regarding the peculiar sacredness of Christmas. He hoped they would model their every act after Him whose natal day they were to-day celebrating. The responsibilities of the Commissioners were great, but they would feel themselves amply compensated for all the labor they underwent should these boys and girls prove to be men and women of character and usefulness. Upon the actions of the inmates there assembled, when they should have grown to man's and woman's estate, would in a great measure depend the reputation of the Institution: and he hoped and believed that none who had been so kindly cared for there would ever disgrace it. Upon them would devolve hereafter the duties of citizens and the perpetuation and extension of the blessings of liberty. Let them look to it that the charge was not neglected. After paying a handsome compliment to Mrs. Gibbons, who occupied a seat on the platform, and alluding to the generosity of New-York generally, he concluded by wishing them, one and all, A Merry Christmas.

The programme of exercises was then taken up as follows:

Hymn	By the Children
Christmas Address	Miss Mary Brown
Scriptural Questions	By the Boys
Address	Master James Daily
Christmas Carol	By the Children
Dialogue	Masters Thomas and Franklin
Santa Claus, (poetic recitation)	Master Gibson
Christmas Song	By the Children
Dialogue—The Wiles of Flattery	Masters M. Daily and Gillespie
Hymn	By the Children
Dialogue	Masters McLaughlin and Collins

Master Daily's address was most excellently declaimed, and received, as it justly merited, loud applause.

By invitation of President Draper, Mrs. Gibbons addressed a few remarks to the children, at the same time presenting them, for Mrs. Niles, a fine steel engraving of the "Village Blacksmith." She reminded them that all labor is honorable, and trusted they would never forget the lesson this picture taught them.

Hon. Judge Cooper, of Tennessee, was the next speaker. He paid a glowing compliment to the Commissioners as the almoners of the unbounded charities of New-York City, and hoped the children would ever regard them as their foster-fathers. He was glad to see the proficiency exhibited by the scholars, and hoped that in after life they would ever pursue the path of rectitude and virtue; then, indeed, every Christmas would be a merry one.

Dr. Isaac Taylor also addressed the children in a neat and appropriate speech, which was loudly applauded.

President Draper, after referring to the death of Capt. Norris, one of the officers of the Institution, which occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, declared the exercises closed.

The boys then went through an exhibition drill, tendering the guests the compliment of a review, after which the *Little General* sailed for Blackwell's Island.

The next institution visited was the Lunatic Asylum, where the inmates were seated in circles near the grand stairway. The time spent here was employed in inspecting the various wards, and listening to musical performances by the inmates. The neatness of the building, and the admirable management and order preserved, elicited praise from every guest.

The Almshouse, the Workhouse and the Hospitals were then visited. In the women's department of the Workhouse, the inmates being assembled in the chapel, President Draper addressed a few appropriate remarks to the "fallen fair ones," admonishing them to pursue a life of virtue in the future, and vividly presenting to their minds the misery which always accompanies the indulgence of vicious passions.

The guests then inspected the Penitentiary and the Island Hospital, after which they returned to the boat and were landed at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, about 4 P. M., every one expressing the highest satisfaction with the trip, for which they were indebted to the kind consideration of the Commissioners.

In all the island institutions high mass was celebrated early in the morning, for the benefit of such of the inmates as are Catholics—the altars being beautifully decorated. The pastors celebrant were Rev. Father Schneider, of the Sixteenth-street Catholic Church, and a reverend gentleman, the Curate of St. Stephen's, Twenty-eighth-street.

The inmates of each institution were also provided with a dinner superior to that which they usually get, and in the Almshouse and Penitentiary an extra allowance of tobacco was dealt out to those who use "the weed."

Christmas at Bellevue Hospital.

At Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, the patients were regaled with a superior dinner, among the edibles of which roast turkeys formed a conspicuous part. Mr. Jno. E. White, the worthy Warden, spared no pains to afford the suffering inmates of this institution all the enjoyment consonant with a due regard for their health. Early in the morning High Mass was celebrated in the hospital chapel, which had been elegantly decorated with evergreens, by the convalescent Catholic inmates. At 10½ o'clock A. M., Rev. Dr. Mahan performed the Episcopal service, and delivered a sermon appropriate to the day. The sick and wounded soldiers, also, who are quartered here, had an excellent dinner spread before them shortly after 12 o'clock, the gift of the generous-hearted and patriotic ladies of the Rose Hill Relief Association.

Justice having been done to the edibles, patriotic speeches were made by many of the soldiers, all of whom returned thanks to the ladies for their kind and considerate gifts. In the afternoon, by invitation, an address was made to the soldiers by S. M. Ostrander, Esq., in which he paid a poetical valedictory to the old year, now so near its close, and alluded forcibly and touchingly to the present condition of our beloved country. The sons of Mars, throughout the entire day, appeared to be highly gratified by the exercises.

Five Points House of Industry.

Yesterday was a gala day at this Institution. At noon the children assembled in their respective school-rooms, where they spent some time in recitations, in singing Christmas carrols, and in other exercises appropriate to the day and the occasion. They were likewise addressed by old friends of the Institution, who said they had come to eat their Christmas dinner with them, which seemed to please the children very much. They had all a clean and tidy appearance, which was very gratifying to the eye of the stranger; and numerous strangers embraced the occasion for paying a visit to the Institution.

The religious and intellectual exercises over, the children were then conducted to the rooms where dinner was provided. Here, in two large rooms, were six long tables laid, where about 400 children, all at once, partook of dinner with as much order and decorum as gentlemen of the New-England or any other Society. The tables were well laden with every requisite for a good Christmas dinner—roast turkey, puddings, pies and cakes—and the whole set off with ornaments of evergreens, fruits, flowers and flags. Having discussed their dinner, the children were then conducted to the chapel of the Institution, in the midst of which there was a tree—a Christmas tree—the largest and most richly laden of any in the City. It was handsomely lighted up, and contained some four hundred gifts of the most miscellaneous kind. And of its fruit none were forbidden, but all were invited to receive. It was the object of general admiration and remark.

It may be proper to remark that the dinner and tree were provided for the occasion by the ladies connected with the Church of the Ascension, who, in so doing, have displayed at once their liberality and good taste.

The Colored Orphan Asylum.

The children of this institution, situated in Fifth-avenue, corner of Forty-third-street, enjoyed a sumptuous Christmas dinner yesterday, the neighbors and friends of the Society having contributed an abundance of poultry and desirable fixings, together with a large amount of cakes and confectionaries. All appeared happy and contented. The entire number of children cared for here is 223, two-thirds of whom are boys, and the remainder girls. Whole orphans are provided for gratuitously, while the surviving parents of half orphans are required to pay 50 cents per week toward their support. After reaching 12 years of age, the children are hired out—the boys until 21, and the girls until 18—when the latter are furnished with $50 cash, and the former with $100, with which to commence the world on their own account. The institution is in a thriving condition, and appears to be well conducted in every respect.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society.

The annual festival of this institution, situated in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, having been held on Thanksgiving Day, there were no proceedings to commemorate Christmas. The Society is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of the City, and is devoted to the care of aged and infirm females belonging to that denomination. There are at present fifty-four inmates, all of whom are well cared for by the ladies in charge of the establishment. A fair for the benefit of the institution is now in progress at the City Assembly Rooms, in Broadway, and will be continued until Saturday night.

Home for the Friendless.

The inmates of this Institution had a "Merry Christmas" yesterday. They number about 150, and at the usual hour had a Christmas dinner—the table laden to prodigality with fowl and fruits and preserves and other luxuries.

In the evening there was a sort of reception, at which many of the patrons and friends of the Institution were present. The children sung some beautiful pieces, and were presented with a Christmas tree, from which every one received something. The visitors and inmates had alike a good time. The whole of the good things were furnished by friends of the Institution.

The Newsboys' Lodging-House.

This beautifully arranged and well-conducted lodging-house for the benefit of newsboys, yesterday was the scene of much interest. At 6 o'clock the boys, about one hundred in number, sat down to an excellent, substantial dinner, comprising turkeys, geese, ham, chickens, &c., with a nice dessert. It was truly pleasing to witness the order and regularity of the boys, and the loving obedience they manifest toward their kind and indulging Superintendent. The bedrooms are a pattern of health and cleanliness, and are well ventilated. After spending a happy evening, the intelligent lads joined in some innocent amusements, which were kept up until a proper hour, when all retired to rest satisfied and contented.

The Girls' Lodging-House.

Among the festivities yesterday was one at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 205 Canal-street. A bountiful dinner was served to about fifty girls. The tables were loaded with good things, and the walls of their pleasant room was beautifully decorated with wreaths and flowers. After dinner, several speeches were made by the visitors. The girls sang pieces between the intervals, appropriate to the occasion, and all seemed to enjoy a happy Christmas.

Five Points Home Mission.

The ladies who manage the affairs of this institution, along with the children attending it, met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. After spending some time in singing and in other religious and intellectual exercises appropriate to the day, the children, to the number of about 500, received each a Christmas present, consisting of a package of sweetmeats and a book, with which they all went home highly gratified.

In Brooklyn.

This festival was generally observed throughout the city. Business of all kinds was suspended, and everybody appeared to be in search of enjoyment. The streets were thronged during the forenoon, and many hundreds, without taking into consideration the moderated state of the weather, proceeded to some one of the numerous skating ponds. Great preparations had been made to accommodate the public, but the ice not being sufficiently solid for good skating, there was considerable of disappointment. The ponds were, however, thrown open, and were well patronized, although the surface was by no means as hard and as smooth as might have been anticipated had the weather been sufficiently bracing. Services were held in a number of churches, some of which, those of the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic denominations particularly, being finely decorated with evergreens, commemorative of the occasion. The children of the Mission Schools, Industrial Schools, Juvenile Missionary Societies, and inmates of charitable institutions, were generally furnished with a Christmas dinner, or confectionaries. In the evening there were numerous exhibitions and festivals, all designed for the amusement of children, while places of amusement, of which Brooklyn now boasts several, were all well attended. The streets presented an orderly and Sunday-like appearance, and, with the exception of the tooting of horns by the juveniles, the day passed off quietly.

Christmas in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 25.

Christmas was generally observed in this city, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather. The general topics of the day were referred to in the pulpits, and the soldiers at the different hospitals were well entertained by a liberal public.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Arrived, steamer *Pacific*, with $218,000 in gold from Oregon and British Columbia.

Dates from Honolulu to the 2d have been received. The ship *Anglo-Saxon* was repairing there, having received injuries near Honolulu Island.

The Nevada Legislature adjourned on the 20th. The Governor has approved of the corporation law. The appropriations of the session were $100,000. An act was passed providing for forming a State Constitution, but the blanks were left unfilled, leaving it worthless. The Governor had not time to read and approve the act. The Salary of District Judges was fixed at $6,000 per annum, payable from the territoria fund.

Gen. Sibley's Pursuit of the Indians.—A correspondent of the Davenport *Gazette*, writing from Fort Randall, Dacotah Territory, the 30th ult., says:

Gen. Sibley, it seems, pursued the Minnesota Indians as far as the Big Sioux River, where they finally gave him the slip. By letters received at this post from Fort Pierre, (a trading post, about 150 miles above here, on the west side of the Missouri,) written by those who had been among them, it seems that they have turned up in that vicinity to the number of about four hundred lodges, or about 1,000 warriors. They have quite a number of captives, both male and female, whom they treat in the most improved modern secesh style. They are hard at work with the tribes around Pierre, and it seems have been successful with the Blackfeet and Uns pa-pas. They are at present on the east side of the Missouri, but threaten to cross and attack the fort as soon as the river is frozen sufficiently.

On the receipt of the intelligence at this post, Major Pattee organized an expedition, consisting of Co. B, Forty-first Iowa, one company of Dacotah cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, and by this time must be nearly there, as the expedition left here on Wednesday last. They have taken with them forty days rations.

Capt. J. W. Millward, of Fortress Monroe, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Released prisoners will recollect him as flag of truce officer from that point for the past sixteen months.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

The Wreck of the Steamer M. Sandford of the Banks Expedition.

ARRIVAL OF MORE PRIZES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The Banks expedition has met a serious loss in the wreck of the transport steamer *M. Sandford*, on Carysport Reef, coast of Florida, near the Light of that name, on the morning of the 10th inst., just before daylight. She had on board the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V., and from one of the officers I learn the following particulars: That at a very early hour in the morning the pilot, a Mr. Richardson, of New-York, was heard to order the ship to be headed S. W. by W., which attracted the attention of some one, who immediately notified the Captain of the steamer, whereupon he came at once upon deck and consulted the pilot, who assured him that all was safe and right, and the water being deep all around her quieted all apprehension, when in less than two minutes the steamer was hard on the perpendicular reef in nine feet of water, drawing eleven feet. She was bilged and immediatery filled to the water level. Fortunately there were other transports in sight, which at once tendered assistance. These were the propellers *Curlew*, *George's Creek* and *City of Bath*, which took off onto their already over-crowded decks about 300 of the troops, and landed them here on the 11th. The balance of 500 arrived here this morning, the 12th, on the naval transport steamer *Blackstone* and gunboat bark *Gemsbok*, in tow of the steamer. The *Blackstone* had left here on the morning to the 10th with Rear-Admiral Lardner, bound home of New-York, carrying our mails; and the promptness and self-sacrifice manifested in this case calls for our warmest commendation. She is now taking in another supply of coal, and will leave again as soon as that shall be completed, having rendered a very important service in thus relieving this large body of men from the discomfort and destitution of a sunken ship and a consequent tedious trip to this place. The troops are all being very comfortably housed in the extensive barracks here and in the fort, where they will await transportation, which can soon be obtained in sailing vessels now here discharging coals.

More than fifty large vessels have been seen passing to the west during the past three days, and no disaster has been reported here except that of the *Sandford*. We bespeak for them fair weather and prosperous gales to their haven, and then may the fate of war give them a glorious victory in the cause of freedom, unity and good government.

The steamer *M. Sandford*, it is feared, will be a total loss, although the agent of Underwriters, Capt. Welch, with commendable zeal, has sent a steam pump and all necessary assistance to do whatever can be done in saving the vessel and stores.

The sloop-of-war *Dale*, Commander ———, arrived in our harbor on the 10th, from Fortress Monroe, and will remain permanently at this port, guarding the western entrances. We begin to realize that our Government appreciates the importance of this Island and harbor to the Union, and are glad to see proof after proof that in no case will they overlook its safety.

There arrived here, on the 12th, the schooner *Sydney Price*, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coals for Commodore Wilkes' Squadron, with which she had been to Turtle Harbor, on our coast, and delivered to one of our vessels about 120 tons, and was then ordered over to Cuba, where she went, entering the port of Remedios, there awaiting for four days the arrival of some of Wilkes' Squadron in want of coal. At the end of this time Capt. Gregory was notified by the Cuban authorities to leave, and as it was near night and squally, the Captain concluded he would remain until morning, before which time, however, they sent down a steamer and towed him out, ordering him away. This is another specimen of the neutrality that at Havana takes up a cotton-loaded vessel as soon as it heaves in sight, and, with friendly greeting, tows her into the inner harbor, where every facility is furnished for disposing of cargo and loading up again—yea, even to the arms and powder which our rebels will use in their vain efforts to destroy the grandest fabric of human wisdom. But firm reliance upon a righteous cause will enable us to look with calmness upon such matters and trust to the future for their just recompense.

Since my last letter, which, however, is detained by the return of the *Blackstone*, there have been two more prize vessels brought in, viz.: the schooner *Corse*, captured by the brig *Rachel Seaman* and steamer *Kensington*, with assorted foreign cargo, and sloop *Wm. E. Chester*, of Mobile, captured by the steamer *Montgomery*, with a cargo of cotton. A native of this town, Capt. James Dukes, was found in command of this sloop; and as this is the second time he has been captured, would it not be well to let him take a trip North, where he might fancy some other employment? The *Chester* was brought in by Acting Master's Mate C. H. Walker, of the *Montgomery*, a native of Boston, who deserves commendation for his energy and zeal in saving this small vessel during a stormy and perilous trip, such as are often fatal in this latitude during this season of the year. When arriving here, neither himself or crew had eaten a meal or had any respite from constant care and labor for three days, during which the wind had been blowing a gale from the north. The public are not fully aware of the sacrifice of comfort and the desperate labor and exposure encountered in saving these small prizes. The officers and crew, leaving their comfortable quarters, have to stow themselves away in old hulks that have been fully loaded with the hope of escaping the blockade, and no provision made for the comfort of those on board. Then, they must be in constant watchfulness of a dilapidated and leaky craft, with their arms always in reach to control the disappointed crew; and then, if they sleep at all, it is safest to do so with one eye open. The prize-money that may be had at some future day, in many of these cases, will have been very richly deserved.

The prize steamer *Union*, condemned and sold here at Marshal's sale, was fitted up by some parties from New-Orleans at an entire cost of about $7,000, and started for that port with some passengers. The first day out, a strong northerly wind was encountered with heavy sea, during which she became so leaky that all hands were compelled to bail to keep her afloat, although she has three steam-pumps. To save her from sinking they put about, and returned here on the 10th. She is an old boat, having done service at New-York years ago, and will be near a total loss.

The bark *George Thomas*, Capt. Regan, from New-York for this place, with merchandise, ran ashore upon entering the harbor, and was compelled to take out a part of the cargo in lighters, causing a delay of two days and an expense of $400.

Several loads of stores and provisions from the wrecked steamer *M. Sandford* have arrived, and the report says that the cargo will be nearly all saved but that the hull is fast settling down, already about two feet.

At a sale of the prize cargo of British brig *Hermosa* there was a large attendance, and the spirited bidding made it manifest that advanced prices were fully appreciated. The sales realized an advance of at least 25 per cent. over the appraisement. These small cargoes will always, when sold in this market realize a larger result than when sold in New-York. A very large proportion of the goods are always in demand here for consumption, and command very high prices.

F.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TREATISE ON THE LAW OF PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE. By Theophilus Parsons, LL. D., Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University, and Author of Treatises on "The Law of Contracts," on "The Elements of Mercantile Law," on "Maritime Law," and "The Law of Business for Business Men." In two volumes, 8vo. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Prior to this publication there was no work on this important subject, covering the whole ground, which is embraced in these two well-written volumes. The English works are confined principally to the law as laid down by their own jurists, and make little or no reference to the decisions of the Courts in this country. And in the United States no complete and thorough work on Bills and Notes has ever before been given to the public.

In these volumes, the author presents in the text every important question relating to the topics of which he treats, and which have been considered in the Courts of England or in those of any of the United States, and sets forth, in a very clear and succinct manner, the principles of the law thus interpreted and settled; while in the notes he cites very fully and carefully the cases bearing upon the numerous questions discussed.

The number of published reports in this country is already so great and is increasing so rapidly, that it is impossible for the profession to have them all in their individual libraries, or even for the great proportion of the profession to have access to them all; and to meet this difficulty as far as possible, the author has quoted freely opposite passages from the most important decisions bearing upon the questions under discussion.

Some of the topics treated of in this work are not treated of at all in any of the works upon this subject heretofore published in this country or in England, while others which have been but lightly touched upon by former authors are here fully and elaborately considered and discussed—as, for example, the chapters on "Excuses for want of Notice," the "Law of Place" and "Lost Notes." The index of cases cited, in which no case appears to be twice indexed, covers 111 pages, and contains about 10,000 cases—a fair exponent of the industry and laborious research of the author.

At the end of the text, the author has added an important appendix, containing an accurate reprint of all those provisions of the late acts of Congress which impose Stamps on bills, notes, letters of credit, drafts, orders, and checks. As we have, happily, never before had a stamp-act in this country, of course the whole subject of stamp duties, and the questions which these statutes naturally suggest are entirely new to the legal profession; the learned author has therefore opportunely added to his work an elaborate examination of the questions which will doubtless arise under this statute, and has also examined the authorities which have arisen under the English Stamp-Act, and which may arise under our own.

Upon the whole, we look upon this work—the matured result of the life-long and laborious studies of its distinguished author—as a thorough and exhaustive treatise upon the subject discussed, and therefore, as a most valuable acquisition not only to the profession more especially concerned, but also to the entire commercial community.

A METHOD OF DRAWING INSTRUCTION FOR SCHOOLS. By C. W. Knudsen. Published by A. D. F. Randolph: New-York.

This is a system of practice for children, preparatory to lessons in drawing. It professes to enable any one, who will follow it faithfully, to acquire the same comparative skill in the art of drawing as is seen in the handwriting of individuals.

It begins with objects so simple that the pupils may see the faults they commit in copying them, and proceed to more difficult problems as they are able to perform correctly those which precede them.

It is supposed that the superior abilities of some pupils will enable them to pass over many of the lessons.

Let none despise these lessons as dry practice, thinking themselves more advanced, unless they are certain that they can draw accurately and with facility these simple figures, for in that case it would be vain to suppose that they could draw more accurately and faithfully picturesque objects, of which the faults would not be so easily detected.

This system bears a similar relation to the art of drawing that coarse handwriting does to penmanship, or that the alphabet and monosyllables bear to literature. The theory is not new. Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his first lecture, insists on the pupil's first acquiring an accuracy of imitation, without regard to the beautiful or picturesque. The cards provided by Mr. Knudsen for young children are what models are to more advanced pupils. We recommend a trial of his method, as no system yet devised has been found suited to all different capacities.

Unjust Censures of Public Men.

Most of us need to "eat some humble pie," in these days. We indulge too freely in the spirit of fault-finding. There may, indeed, be too much reason for our dissatisfaction. But let us not be unjust. I pay a willing tribute to the moderation, for the most part, of the Times, but what shall be said of some of its cotemporaries? I mean of some among the respectable class of them, and of some, too, which are understood to be edited by professing Christian men? Look back over their columns for ten days, and read their remarks on the repulse of our army at Fredericksburgh. See how Gen. Halleck, Secretary Stanton, Mr. Lincoln, each in turn, or all together, have been furiously assailed for matters in which we now see they had no responsibility. Gen. Burnside's truly noble letter annihilates many a column of angry remarks. His well-planned method of battle was his own. It was admirably arranged, so far as a layman can judge. It failed of success, as plans of battle often will, for reasons beyond human control. We blame neither him nor his splendid army and its noble Generals. We are proud of them all. We shall yet hear the best accounts of their future course.

In the meantime let us not forget the lesson of the General's letter, and let us have no more inflammatory appeals, based on false surmises, to the "Bankers and Merchants of New-York;" nor any more horrid implications of "murder" laid at the door of men quite as innocent as their excited editorial censors. Let us have done with this spirit of intemperate, reckless fault-findiag. It is an old and good rule, to "judge nothing before the time." It is also a divine rule that "thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." Nobody should object to fair and honest discussion—we need it, and we will have it, in spite of Fort Lafayette—but let it be honest and fair, founded on correct information. We want no rash denunciation, much less a malignant putting of the worst construction on everything done by the Administration of our country. Every true man among us should set his face against this miserable spirit of misrepresentation and fault-finding. It weakens public confidence. It does good to nobody. It is not doing as we would be done by. It is unmanly. Need one say more?

A NEWSPAPER READER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

From Our Own Correspondent.

Bowling Green, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 18, 1862.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.

The melancholy appearances presented on all sides in the thoroughly rebellious City of Nashville, are enough to convince any one of the terrible consequences which a people can bring upon themselves by plunging into treason against their lawful Government. Palatial residences, once the abodes of those whose voices were most blatant in the general howl for "Southern rights," are converted into hospitals for our sick and wounded, or occupied as headquarters by our officers, busily engaged in meting out rigorous justice to the people's oppressors. The churches, from whose desecrated pulpits a traitorous ministry used to send up blasphemous prayers to heaven for the success of the rebel arms, are filled with sick soldiers. The commodious stores and warehouses, where wealthy rebels massed their ungodly gains, by carrying on a wholesale contraband trade with the South, are turned into dépôts for the storage of provisions, &c., for Gen. Rosecrans' grand army. The extensive printing establishments, whence emanated such fulsome eulogiums upon the "Cavaliers" of the South, and such vindictive anathemas against the "Yankee hordes," are locked up, knocked into "pi," subject to the confiscation act. The wires of the once magnificent suspension-bridges that spanned the Cumberland, which were cut last Winter by Pillow's order, drag sluggishly in the bed of the river. Schoolhouses, asylums, manufacturing establishments, colleges and hotels are converted into military uses. The grand and stately Capitol building, of the purest Tennessee marble, from whose high lifted dome so long floated the rebel flag, bears strong marks of the effects of war. There, in the spacious room of the building, Isham G. Harris issued his infamous edicts; and there the rebel Legislature fulminated its decrees. Now, our cannon point from around the building. Gov. Johnson occupies one part of it, and works day and night to restore the civil laws of his State. The halls and vestibules of the tremendous edifice resound to the tramp of the sentinel on duty. Within, the building presents a scene of rare but sad interest. Sick soldiers are here, arms are piled there, knapsacks are jumbled yonder; soiled uniforms, torn garments, rusty weapons, bayonets, ram-rods, hats, caps, swords, and every article in a military line, are piled about in indiscriminate confusion.

But the most sickening effects of the war are visible among the poorer classes of the people. Their sufferings, particularly since Winter has set in, is extreme and acute. The commonest comforts of life cannot be procured at the enormous prices demanded. In fact, the necessary restraints which Gen. Rosecrans has placed upon trade, to prevent contraband articles from getting to the rebels, virtually stops traffic altogether. So wedded are those of the city who have controlled the business of the place to the rebel cause, that the shipment of provisions has to be prohibited, lest they be conveyed to the rebels. Among the poor, utter destitution prevails. There is a famine in the articles of food and fuel. Gov. Johnson has wisely levied contributions upon the rich rebels to relieve the poor. Prominent among those who have to pay the penalty of their treason, is W. G. Overton, to whose name is annexed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. One year and a-half ago Overton was reputed to have been worth five million of dollars. He authorized Isham G. Harris to draw on his estate to the full amount for the benefit of the rebel cause. His entire estate, as well as those of his co-workers in treason, should now be seized and appropriated. Notwithstanding, however, the straits to which the people are reduced, there prevails scarcely any Union feeling. The people of the once fast city circled, moved and had their being intoxicated so long with the delirium of treason, that they still cherish a lingering hope that the eddying tide of events will yet bring them to the haven of their enjoyments.

OPERATIONS OF OUR TROOPS.

Through the public prints, and especially through hasty and inconsiderate telegraphic dispatches, much has been said of late of a "battle imminent" near Nashville. At no time since our army have returned to Tennessee, and since Gen. Rosecrans established himself in Nashville, have there existed probabilities of a general battle near that city. There are but two contingencies that could happen, whereby the rebels could assail our forces near Nashville with any show of success, and both of those contingencies I regard as impossible. The entire army of Gen. Grant would have to be defeated, and the rebels assigned to the defence of the Mississippi relieved, to coöperate with Johnston and Bragg; or Burnside will have to be so crippled that offensive operations will have to be abandoned by the Army of the Potomac, giving Lee a chance to reinforce the rebels at Murfreesboro. If either of these events happen, the rebels will assail Nashville. Otherwise, they will not. The immense army of Gen. Rosecrans is for the most part in the vicinity of Nashville, recuperated, and so consolidated as to guard all the approaches to the city, and prevent surprise from the southward. The several corps extend, in supporting distance, from the Lebanon road, on the east, across the Nolinsville, the Murfreesboro, the Chattanooga, and the Franklin roads. Strong and heavy picket forces are thrown forward, and active cavalry squads scout the country. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is better and more thoroughly guarded than it has ever before been. Every bridge, trestle, switch and tunnel is most vigilantly guarded. At many points, as at Green River Bridge, earthworks and stockades are constructed so that a small force can protect itself against a superior one. The road is strained to its utmost running capacity to furnish supplies for Gen. Rosecrans' army. The amount of shipments by the road is truly enormous. Gen. Rosecrans is getting everything ready, even to the minutest detail, for a vigorous and overpowering movement against the enemy. Nothing is now so much desired as a rise in the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, which would afford unlimited facilities of steamboat and river transportation. You must be aware, that as we advance into the enemy's country, we have to rely upon transportation for everything—provisions, clothing, ammunition and forage. The Louisville and Nashville road, even though no accident should occur, cannot supply an army so vast, in a country where nothing is left. When these rivers rise, then look for a movement by this army that will overthrow the rebel power in the Southwest. Until then no great result or general battle is likely to take place. The several corps of the army have been reviewed by Gen. Rosecrans in person. He expressed the highest admiration at the evolutions and general appearance of his troops. The lamentable affair at Hartsville is a source of regret to all. The moral effect of the business has, however, been much magnified. Hartsville is an isolated point. It has long been one of Morgan's favorite resorts, and used as a place for him to drill recruits. He knows the place and the whole country familiarly. The brigade sent there was not acquainted with the country. It was isolated in an insignificant town, surrounded by high hills; not in supporting distance of any other troops. They were surrounded, surprised by near three times their number of the best rebel cavalry and infantry they have in the service. They were whipped, and surrendered. Without designing to be their apologist, we will venture a doubt of the propriety of sending detachments to such points as Hartsville, and a still stronger doubt as to the propriety of branding all soldiers as cowards who may be overcome by twice and thrice their numbers. The pain of the Hartsville affair was somewhat relieved by the brilliant dash of Col. Stanley Matthews, of the Twenty-third Brigade, Gen. Van Cleve's Division, upon Lavergne, in which several of the enemy were killed or captured, and a quantity of forage secured, with scarcely any loss to the brigade. The loss of the fifty-three Michigan troops some days ago was the result of sheer carelessness, and a gross ignorance of the rules governing bearers of flags of truce. Admitting the perfidy of the rebels in pouncing upon a body of men while awaiting the result of the interview of flag-bearers, a truce flag only protects the bearer and his immediate escort.

POSITIONS, OPERATIONS AND PROBABLE DESIGNS OF THE REBELS.

The rebels, though by a series of manœuvres and cavalry dashes, they have created the impression on many that they have assumed the offensive, really have no designs of assailing Nashville with their present forces. Situated as we now are, awaiting preparations for a combined advance, they will aim to annoy us much in front; but just as soon as we advance in force they will fall back to their main lines; nor will they give or accept the gauge of battle till their lines of communication are immediately threatened, at Tullahoma, Murfreesboro or Chattanooga. Their whole force may be estimated at near sixty-five thousand. Of these, from the best information I have been able to procure, Buckner and Cheatham has fifteen thousand at Tullahoma, the junction of the McMinnville with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad; Hardee and Bragg have about the same number in the vicinity of Nolinsville; Polk and Breckinridge has twenty thousand around Murfreesboro, while there are ten thousand more at Chattanooga, and operating between the two points; Morgan has about five thousand, and operates on the rebel front. It is now thought that he is endeavoring to make his way into Kentucky, eastward of this point, for the purpose of again destroying the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, again cutting off our communications. Besides these, there are smaller, but active cavalry forces, under the rebels Wheeler, Forrest and Scott. Wheeler figures on the Franklin road for the purpose of cutting off our foraging parties and capturing our wagon trains. Forrest is reported as having crossed the Cumberland, between Clarksville and Nashville, to operate with Woodard, Garth and Johnson along the Memphis and Clarksville road, and forage in the southwestern counties of Kentucky. The whole rebel force is under command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with Bragg second in command.

MATTERS IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.

In this section more quiet prevails than we have seen since the war. Save an occasional rebel raid in some of the lower counties, and exciting rumors by the Grape Vine, we have perfect quiet. Steamboats of light draft have been running to this point for some weeks, but owing to the smuggling of contraband goods for the rebels below, they have been stopped. Gen. Granger is in command here, and performs his duties with commendable zeal. Gen. W. S. Smith, who distinguished himself in the pursuit of Bragg at Wild Cat, is in this place. He has been relieved of the command of the Fourth Division, and assigned to the command of a Cavalry Brigade. He will soon take the field to watch after Morgan.

A WORD ABOUT CURRENCY.

It is wonderful with what rapidity Southern funds until lately had run up. The old Tennessee banks, and even Tennessee shinplasters, have been taken in Louisville at par. One year ago it was worth but 50 cents to the dollar. Confederate Treasury notes have been selling in Louisville at 35 cents on the dollar; six months ago they were worth nothing. The value of Southern funds has been increased by cotton speculators, and not by any additional intrinsic value attaching to it.

THE BUELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Publicity has not yet been given to the proceedings of the Court convened to investigate the charges against Gen. Buell. I am assured, however, by the highest authority, not official, that he will be sustained. The public will be curious to know how the mismanagement of the battle of Perryville or Chaplain Hills will be explained.

CURTIUS.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

The movements of the enemy for the past two days have engrossed the attention of the military authorities. The rebels are continually changing their positions, and, as I write, have massed a large force at Nolensville and Triune. Last night they appeared in force upon the right, left, and centre, and before morning changed the bulk of their army to our right and centre. The indications now are that they will fight *this* side of Murfreesboro. Yet, I cannot think they will, for the very reason that it would be folly, unless the enemy can be strongly reinforced. Again, the situation of the country is by no means a defensible one; whereas, between that town and Duck river the ground is advantageously in their favor for offensive and defensive operations. One thing I feel certain of—that if the rebels decline an engagement this side of Duck river none will occur west of Chattanooga.

An escort, with a flag of truce, conveyed several ladies to the enemy's lines yesterday, and was received by Maj. Clarence Prentice, son of the editor of the *Journal*. Maj. Prentice is a fine-looking man, and was exceedingly urbane and honorable in his disposition of business. Capt. Buford, of Gen. Crittenden's Staff, gave the Major a copy of the Louisville *Journal*, and received in return a late date of the Chattanooga *Rebel*.

Father Brimwell, a German Catholic priest, was arrested on Thursday last and sent to prison. He had succeeded in obtaining a pass for the South, but his carriage was searched, and twenty pounds of morphine found secreted about it. Therefore, it was deemed advisable to send Father Brimwell to Rosecrans, and the General turned him over to the Provost-Marshal, who sent him to prison.

The Buell Court of Inquiry progresses slowly in its investigation. The examination of Gen. Steadman was continued to-day, and some very interesting facts elicited. Among the interrogatories propounded by Gen. Buell was: "Have you ever heard any officer question my loyalty?" Gen. Steadman replied, "Yes." "Who was he?" asked Gen. Buell. Gen. Steadman declined answering, unless the Court required him to do so. The Court then called upon him to reply. The General then stated it might implicate *one of the Court*. This statement, instead of making a change in their decision, only made the question more important. Gen. Steadman then stated that he had heard Gen. Schoepf express a doubt regarding Gen. Buell's loyalty. Gen. Steadman was then asked what Gen. Schoepf had said. Gen. Steadman replied that he had heard Gen. Schoepf say that Gen. "*Buell was a traitor.*" This testimony, coming from so high and responsible a witness, is of great consequence.

At a large Union Convention, at Trenton, in the Ninth District, at which every county of the district was fully represented, Alvan Hawkins, Esq., of Carroll County, was unanimously nominated for Congress. The nominee, being present, made a stirring speech, accepting the nomination, and expressing his determination to devote all his energies, if elected, to the maintenance of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. He will be triumphantly elected. In the Tenth District there are numerous aspirants to Congressional honors—prominent among whom are Hon. B. D. Nabors, formerly Member of Congress from Mississippi, and now editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*—a thoroughgoing Union paper—Thomas G. Smith, Esq., of Haywood County, and J. M. Tomeny, Esq., of Memphis.

In that portion of Middle Tennessee restored to Federal control, the most decided change of sentiment is taking place. The people are heartily sick of the war; even the leading Secessionists of this vicinity, wealthy merchants and planters, who were so prompt at the commencement of the rebellion to place their fortunes at the disposal of Gov. Harris, now cry out, "Give us peace—peace on any terms." When the grand Army of the Cumberland moves forward, and loyal, but down-trodden, oppressed East Tennessee, is opened up to us, this State will be brought back into the Union by an overwhelming vote of her people. The Union sentiment in this State has been much stronger during the darkest days of the rebellion than is generally supposed. The large number of Tennesseeans who have left their homes, wandered across the mountains into Kentucky, enduring severest hardships, and now serving in the Union army, sufficiently attest the strong Union sentiment existing in this State.

From a statement furnished by Col. Browning, of the Executive Department, the forces from this State in the service of the United States are as follows:

EASTERN DIVISION.

First Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. R. K. Bird.

Second Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. J. P. T. Carter.

Third Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. L. C. Houk.

Fourth Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. David Stover.

Fifth Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. J. T. Shelley.

Sixth Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. J. A. Cooper.

Seventh Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. Wm. Clift.

Eighth Regiment East Tennessee Infantry, Col. F. A. Reeve.

First Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Robert Johnson.

Second Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Wm. R. Cook.

Third Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry, Col. R. M. Edwards.

The Fourth East Tennessee Cavalry, and the Ninth East Tennessee Infantry, are now organizing with every prospect of being speedily filled up.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

First Regiment Middle Tennessee Infantry—Governor's Guard—Col. A. C. Gillem.

First Regiment Middle Tennessee Cavalry—Col. W. B. Stokes.

Battery "A," Tennessee Artillery—Capt. E. P. Abbot.

WESTERN DIVISION.

First West Tennessee Infantry—Col. J. A. Rogers.

First West Tennessee Cavalry—Col. Fielding Hurst.

Second West Tennessee Cavalry—Col. J. H. Hawkins.

It is stated that there are various persons of influence in the several divisions of the State who have applied for authority to raise regiments, and, as soon as our lines are extended so as to embrace the whole State, Tennessee will, beyond all doubt, furnish her quota of troops.

THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

Battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove—Prospect of Another Fight near Van Buren—Mail Captured—Gen. Herron, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Springfield, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

Another great battle has been fought in Northwestern Arkansas. The speculations of your correspondent, concerning the probability of an immediate, uninterrupted advance to Fort Smith, were premature. The battle of Cane Hill was not decisive. I think that the battle of Prairie Grove was; but Marmaduke and Hindman are fortifying themselves somewhere in the vicinity of Van Buren, and another battle must yet be fought before our army can reach the Arkansas River. The enemy must be conquered in a third engagement. We may hope that then, at last, they will abandon the attempt to Winter in Missouri, and will withdraw the remnant of their disheartened forces into Texas or Louisiana. The idea of wintering in Arkansas does not enter, I am satisfied, into the plans of either army. Ultra! Beyond! is the motto on the banners of both; and whichever party fails to make that purpose good, must, of necessity, fall back, for the want of forage and supplies.

No mail has yet reached us from the battle-field, although more than a week has elapsed since the conflict. Official reports from the Generals came by telegraph; but except from two regiments, not even the lists of killed and wounded have been received. It is supposed that the mail was captured by some roving scoundrels somewhere between Springfield and the army.

Three great battles have now been fought upon the frontier since the opening of the war. The battle of Wilson's Creek, under Lyon, was a victory followed by immediate retreat. The battle of Pea Ridge, under Curtis, was a victory, just at the last hour, when the whole National army had supposed themselves on the verge of defeat. The battle of Prairie Grove, or of Fayetteville, under Herron and Blunt, was a brilliant and unqualified success.

Such is the testimony of the officers and soldiers who were upon the field, many of whom participated in both the former fights. This is all the more gratifying, because nearly all the troops at Prairie Grove were raw soldiers, who had never been under fire before. The Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, the First Missouri Cavalry, and Murphy's Battery, of the First Missouri Artillery, were all, or nearly all, the veterans in the second and Third Divisions, under Gen. Herron—and these divisions bore the brunt of the battle. Every regiment distinguished itself; all but one, for conspicuous bravery—one, I am sorry to say, for conspicuous cowardice. I will not name it, but your correspondent is informed that the Colonel waved his sword around his head, and crying aloud "Come on, boys! who'll follow me?" gallantly charged—away from the foe.

Little is known here of the order of battle, except that the enemy seem to have learned a lesson from Gen. Blunt at Cane Hill, and at Prairie Grove they practiced it upon him, with a slight variation. At Cane Hill, the First Division of our army, under Blunt, fell upon Marmaduke's Division, and thrashed it soundly before Hindman could come to its assistance. At Prairie Grove, Marmaduke and Hindman, with their whole force, succeeded in passing Blunt by a flank movement in the night, and fell upon the two divisions under Herron; but Herron was obstinate, and would not yield, so that Blunt coming up, relieved him and won the day. One circumstance serves to show how gallantly our boys fought. Our army numbered one to the enemy's three, yet their dead numbered three to our one.

Gen. Herron, the hero of this fight, is a young man, only 25 years of age. He is a native of Pittsburgh, but he has been a banker in Dubuque, Iowa, for the last five or six years. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he was Captain of a volunteer company in that city. His men and himself offered their services at once to the Governor, and were connected with the First Iowa Volunteers, one of Lyon's regiments in the battle of Wilson's Creek. In that battle, Capt. Herron escaped unhurt; but at Pea Ridge, himself and his horse were shot at the same instant, I believe. At this time, he had been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Ninth Iowa, but in fact, commanded the regiment. Wounded in the ankle, and unable to escape, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and carried to Fort Smith, where he witnessed McCulloch's funeral. After his exchange, he was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and it is supposed that, in a short time, he will be authorized to wear two stars upon his shoulder, instead of one.

KICKAPO.

Colonizing the Blacks.

VIEWS OF BRIG.-GEN. N. B. BUFORD.

Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford has written a letter to President Lincoln, urging the advantages of the African Coast as a place for colonizing the blacks. He says:

If it is decided by the Government to organize and discipline as soldiers a large body of the free men of color, and also to colonize such of the intelligent of the same class as may prefer to be deported, would it not be deemed advisable to acquire a large territory on the west coast of Africa, and establish there a military colony under such wise regulations as would secure liberty and justice to the colored race, as well as the white man, and by grants of land foster agriculture? I would not send exclusively colored troops to the colony. While I would send the greater number of that race, I would not exclude any of our people of any color from acquiring property and becoming citizens of the colony; but I would have all men's rights to be equal. At first it would be a military colony, securing protection to all men, and in the future, when the population should be fifty thousand registered voters, all of whom could read a constitution, it might be erected into a State.

The idea is entertained by but few persons that the whole colored population of this country is ever to be sent back to Africa, or colonized anywhere beyond our limits; but it is desired by many that an opportunity should be afforded for a part of them, and they the most cultivated and christianized, to become settled in Africa and become the teachers of that benighted land. Such a colony as I have mentioned, governed by men who are intelligent and just, and fostered by this great country, would soon repay us by the enlargement of our commerce, consuming our manufactures, employing our shipping and returning us the products of the tropics.

If the present Congress should pass the bill introduced by Mr. Hickman, December 8, "For the suppression of rebellion, treason, and insurrection, and for other purposes," which authorizes the President to raise regiments of Africans, or colored persons of the United States, for seven years, and officer them with men of collegiate education, either white or colored, the troops might be selected and disciplined in six months so as to be fitted to compose two-thirds of the military force of the colony, the remaining one-third to be taken from the regular army.

If Angola could not readily be obtained, the territory which has Mossamedes Bay as its center, in fifteen degrees south latitude, might be easily obtained, as it pays no revenues to Portugal; the country back of which is described as rich, healthy, and producing everything peculiar to the tropics.

It would not be admissible to incumber this letter with quotations from the travelers who have described the productions of the western coast. I have before me Dr. Tam's visit to the Portugese possessions in 1841; Rev. I. Leighton Wilson's Western Africa, in 1856; Missionary Travels, by Dr. David Livingstone, 1856; Tuckey's visit to Congo, in 1816, and the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, all of which concur in saying a civilized population would develop as many sources of wealth and enjoyment in Africa as in America.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

AFFAIRS IN BERLIN.

Sympathy of Germans with the North—Public Affairs in Prussia—The Death of Ludwig Uhland—A Thanksgiving Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Berlin, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

The important questions now in the course of solution in the United States, necessarily absorb the attention of those immediately concerned in them, and deprive affairs in other countries of much of the interest they would otherwise possess; yet no American can be indifferent to the opinion which the people of other nations entertain in regard to the great sectional struggle now going on in his own country, and every loyal American must feel gratified and encouraged by the thought that the sympathies and hopes of the great body of the German people are on the side of freedom. This is evident to any one who has had opportunities of ascertaining the state of public opinion in Germany, and the reasons for this preference are equally apparent.

The real point at issue in the present rebellion was soon perceived by the majority of the German people, and having few if any prejudices or interests to mislead them in this respect, they have attentively followed the course of late events in America, and are now fully aware of the importance of the approaching result, not only to the cause of liberty in that country, but throughout the world. The great number of Germans, also, who have gone to the United States, has given those at home an interest in that country which they feel in no other, except the Fatherland; and what is perhaps of more importance, has led them, either directly or indirectly, to acquire a knowledge of its institutions, natural resources, and geography, which is in marked contrast to the ignorance on these points displayed by the people in some other parts of Europe, from whom in this, as in other respects, we should naturally expect better things.

The position of public affairs in Prussia has not changed materially since June last, when the extreme measures of the King and his supporters came into conflict with the Constitution. The great body of the people, together with the members of the Lower House, who represent them, are confident of their own strength; and, whatever may occur, will maintain the position they have assumed, in demanding a reduction of the present enormous military outlay. The recent success of the Lower Chamber of the Reichrath in Austria, in its demands on the Government for retrenchment in military expenses, will not be without its influence on the corresponding body here, in its approaching session, when the same important question of finance must be decided, unless another violation of the Constitution should again cause its temporary postponement. The speeches of the King to the Committees who have recently presented petitions, show no indications of a speedy acquiescence, on his part, with the demands of the nation for a reduction of the immense standing army which now burdens the Kingdom, and hence the events of the present Winter promise to have a very important bearing on the future of Prussia.

The recent death of Ludwig Uhland, the lyric poet, which occurred at Tübingen on the 13th inst., has caused a feeling of sadness to pervade all classes of the German people, to whom his poems and songs are as familiar as household words. He was born at Tübingen, April 26, 1787, and received his education at the University in that place. In 1812 he commenced the practice of law at Stuttgardt, and two years later, the first collection of his poems was published. In 1829 he was elected Professor of the German Language and Literature in the University of his native place, and there the greater part of his long and honored life has been passed.

There are at present about fifty Americans in Berlin, among whom are a few permanent residents, but the majority are students, connected with the different departments of the University. Yesterday was Thanksgiving day at home, and although more than five thousand miles from our paternal roofs, we did not allow that national festival to pass without being duly honored. In company with about an equal number of German friends, we met at the St. Petersburgh Hotel, and partook of a Thanksgiving dinner, which, although somewhat more elaborate, in its bill of fare and wine list, than the standard New England repast, was not wanting in the peculiar and time-honored features of that entertainment. Among the Americans present at the dinner, were, the Hon. Mr. Judd, United States Minister at Berlin, and Mrs. Judd, to whom the Americans here are indebted for frequent, and very pleasant receptions; the Hon. Mr. Fay, late United States Minister to Switzerland, and Mrs. Fay; Dr. Abbott and lady, of Berlin; Capt. Syms and lady, of Kentucky; Dr. Roosa and lady, of New-York; Mr. Perkins and lady, of Boston; Mr. Dobbing and family of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Bixby and lady of New Hampshire. Among the German guests, who honored the occasion by their presence, were many gentlemen of high position and influence, and a number of ladies whose gracefulness, beauty and wit, contributed not a little to the pleasure of the evening.

The American Minister, Mr. Judd, presided upon the occasion; and in reply to the first toast of the evening.—"The health of the President of the United States,"—paid a high tribute to the character and talents of Mr. Lincoln, whose intimate acquaintance and friendship he has long enjoyed. The next toast was, "The health of the King and royal family of Prussia," and to this Herr Philipsborn, a leading banker of this City, made an eloquent response. "The American Union" was then proposed, and the Hon. Mr. Fay replied by a patriotic speech, which expressed the hopes and convictions of all present. "The German People" was the next toast, and Dr. Waldeck, of Berlin, made an eloquent reply, alluding in the course of his remarks to their love of liberty, and their sympathy with those, who, in America, are now giving their lives in its defence. Prof. Smyth, of Bowdoin College, Me., replied to the toast,—"Thanksgiving Day,"—by some appropriate and witty remarks, which were well received. The speech of the evening was made, in behalf of the ladies present, in reply to the toast, "Woman," by Dr. St. John Roosa, a young physician of New-York City, whose ability and learning give assurance of high distinction in his profession. The following toasts were also appropriately responded to: "The health of Gen. Burnside,"—by Mr. Kreismann, Secretary of Legation at Berlin; "The Army and Navy of the United States,"—by Capt. J. C. Syms, of Ky.; "The Memory of Washington,"—by B. G. Hosmer, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; "The Universities of America,"—by O. C. Marsh, of New-Haven, Conn.; "The Literature of America,"—by Rev. H. E. Dwight, of Portland, Me.; "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,"—by Rev. J. C. Learned, of Boston; "Illinois,"—by J. B. Runnion, of Chicago; "The Pine Tree State,"—by S. B. Stewart, of Me., and "Italy,"—by Rev. G. F. Comfort, of N. Y. The German guests manifested great interest in the festival, especially in the patriotic speeches which were made, and nothing seemed to be wanting to render the occasion an agreeable one to all present, and one long to be remembered.

O. C. M.

Conduct of the Pennsylvanians in the Battle of Fredericksburgh.

Inasmuch as the conduct of the Pennsylvania Reserves has been called in question, the following letter from Gen. Birney is of interest:

Headquarters First Division, Third Corps,
Camp Pitcher, Dec. 19, 1862.

Your Excellency: It gives me pleasure to say to you that among the distinguished regiments of this old division in the battle of Fredericksburgh were the seven from Pennsylvania, our patriotic old State.

The Fifty-seventh, Col. Campbell; Sixty-third, Major Danks; One Hundred and Fifth, Col. McKnight; Ninety-ninth, Col. Leidy, were identified with the glory of the command. But the Sixty-eighth, Col. Tippen; One Hundred and Fourteenth, Col. Collis; One Hundred and Forty-first, Col. Midill, new accessions, did much gallant service, and withstood the enemy's charge with enthusiasm, driving him to his breastworks and cover.

It was with peculiar delight, as a Pennsylvanian, that I led so many Pennsylvania regiments to the support of the veteran Reserves, and as that Division was slowly and sullenly retiring, before the overpowering foe, that we relieved it from the pursuit, and repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter.

All of these regiments are fully entitled to have officially awarded to them, from the Executive power, the right to add "Fredericksburgh" to the names already crowding their banners. May I ask you, amid your many duties, to have this compliment promptly paid them.

I regret to say that Col. Campbell, Col. Leidy, and Major Hawksworth fell severely wounded whilst leading their commands. Many a brave Pennsylvanian gave his life for the glory of the old flag, and the honor of our good State and country.

I am your obedient servant,
D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.
Gov. Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa.

Naval.

ANOTHER MAN-OF-WAR LAUNCHED.

We have a letter from our Portsmouth, N. H., correspondent, stating that orders had been received from Washington to launch the United States paddle-wheel steamer *Sausacus* on Tuesday. A dispatch states that the order was obeyed. The *Sausacus* is a regular navy-built man-of-war of 974 tons burden. She has been constructed with great care. Her armament will consist of eight broadside guns. Having been intended for harbor service, she will not draw more than nine or ten feet of water. She has but two decks, a spar and berth deck. She will be rigged as a schooner. Annexed is a list of the entire class to which she belongs, their names, condition and location:

Ascutney, in frame, Newburyport.
Eutaw, in frame, Baltimore.
Tenapee, building rapidly, New-York.
Mingoe, progressing in frame, Bordentown, N. J.
Massasoit, in frame, Boston.
Metacomet, building, New-York.
Mendota, building, Brooklyn.
Mackinaw, in frame, Navy-yard, here.
Pontoosac, in frame, Portland, Me.
Pontiac, building, Philadelphia.
Sausacus, launched, Portsmouth, N. H.
Shamrock, building, Brooklyn Navy-yard.
Tacony, building, Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Talapoosa, building, Boston Navy-yard.

No official account of the launch of any save the *Sausacus* has been received, and it is presumed that they are in various stages of progress at the places named.

IN COMMISSION.

On Wednesday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the celebrated yacht *America* was formally put in commission, in compliance with orders from the Navy Department. She has been completely metamorphosed, the old rotten masts and spars having been replaced by new ones. After winning the famous yacht-race at Cowes, this little craft was purchased by a British nobleman, who ultimately disposed of her to blockade runners. She was fitted out in England and loaded with supplies, with which she managed to break the blockade. The rebels subsequently sunk her, but she was raised by our cruisers and brought home. She sails to-morrow. Her officers are: Commander, Acting-Master Baker; Acting-Masters Mates, August Adler and Harrison Thompson.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIG PERRY.

The United States brig *Perry*, Com. Newcomb, from Key West, in fifteen days, arrived yesterday. She has had some very heavy weather on the passage. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, H. S. Newcomb; Acting Master and Executive Officer, B. C. Woods; Acting Masters, H. Shanck, J. S. French; Master's Mate, J. C. Staples; Gunner, John Ackley; Paymaster, Geo. Griffin.

Gen. Grant's Army.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Water Valley, Saturday, Dec. 13.

I will give the streams of this country credit for having the most unpronounceable names. For nearly a week our First Cavalry Brigade, leading the advance of Grant's Army, has lain on the banks of the Yock-a-na-pot-o-pha, waiting the completion of the railroad from Holly Springs; waiting the slow advance of infantry columns; waiting orders, or even permission, to move on and into Dixie; polishing its arms, resting its men, and eating of insurgent mutton, rebellious poultry and Confederate corn. At last, having most gladly resumed our "forward movement," and marched a short day's journey southward, we kindled our fires to-night on the banks of another creek, with mighty name—the O-tuck-o-lo-pa. Here we have halted to-day. To-morrow we anticipate a further push into the regions of rebeldom, risks and, let us hope, results.

Col. Lee made an important capture to-day, to wit: a bearer of dispatches from Gen. Pemberton to a Maj. Blythe, whose battalion is near Memphis, in that region lying between the Mississippi Central and the river, below Memphis. The dispatch orders the Major to destroy all the cotton between Memphis and Grenada. Perhaps the capture of the messenger will save some of the precious fibre.

From the same source we get reliable information of the enemy's position. The entire force of the army, which recently fell back, is now near Grenada. Price is encamped five miles west of the town, below the Yallabusha. Van Dorn lies three miles east of the town. Each General is said to have about 15,000 men; but probably 10,000 would be a better estimate. Gen. Pemberton has his quarters at the Collins House.

The Yallabusha runs some three hundred feet north of the town, and between the river and the town a large number of negroes are throwing up earthworks. Jackson, with his cavalry, is camped north of the river, and his pickets extend this way some seven miles.

The *Appeal* newspaper has a strange vitality, the force of the peripatetic school of philosophy. On Monday last it took up its march for Georgia.

Gen. Lovell, whom Pemberton entitled a "scavenger," has gone to Richmond, for purposes unknown to deponent. As some six hundred troops arrived at Grenada on the 11th, to reinforce Pemberton, it seems as if the conquest of Grenada would not be effected without a fight. The highly exciting story which appeared in Chicago papers, to the effect that Federal troops have, previous to this date, occupied Grenada, is a fiction. We might have done so, but we have not, and I don't think we will immediately.

This is a scraggy, woody, hilly country; but, like a singed cat, better than it looks. There was a time when cotton was the main staple of production. It was sold for 9 or 12 cents, and laid up a profit of darkies each year. But now cotton and cuffee are alike uncertain, combustible and fugacious. Staple and slave take to themselves the wings of fire and the legs of liberty. As we advance the laborers run toward us, while the valuable product of their labor is burned by order of the rebel Generals themselves. Witness the intercepted dispatch I have mentioned. It is no exaggeration to say that two-thirds of the cotton crop in this region has been thus destroyed.

A tribe of oleaginous children of Israel, and other tradesmen follow us, to speculate in cotton under the protection of our eagles. They are generally a nuisance in a soldier's eye, and every few a days general order fulminates against them. But they cannot be driven away, and their perseverance is rewarded by buying cotton from 20 to 30 cents, and selling it in St. Louis at what price you know.

Mr. Davis commanded his subjects to abstain partly from cotton and raise corn. As a consequence, we have plenty of forage.

Safety of the United States Steamer Thorn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand that news has gone, or will go, to New-York by the same mail with this note, of the supposed loss of this vessel, with all on board. Will you have the kindness to publish this note in your journal, contradicting any such report, and thereby relieve the minds of our friends from anxiety on this account. We arrived here at 5 P. M. this day, all well and no accidents; are now taking in coal, and shall leave for our destination to-morrow morning. Probably by publishing the above you will confer a lasting favor on Yours truly, G. W. DALEY.

First Sergeant Co. A, 133d Regiment, N. Y. V.,
Second Metropolitan Regiment.
Key West, Dec. 11, 1862.

Rebel Treaties with the Indians Captured.—We were shown yesterday, by Col. Clough, a roll of five or six hundred pages in foolscap paper, of treaties and correspondence between the Southern Confederacy, the Witchta and other tribes of Indians. A number of the documents were signed by Albert Pike, a Commissioner of the Confederate States of America. There was no mistaking the well-known autograph of that distinguished rebel. Accompanying these documents were a number of muster-rolls, mustering Indians into the Confederate service, and one document or order related to mustering Indians into the *spy service*. These important papers will be delivered by Col. Clough in a few days to the War Department at Washington. Among other things we were shown a rebel paper, called the Sherman *Journal*, published at Sherman, Texas. It is dated September last, and is published on light brown wrapping paper. These documents were captured at the Witchta Agency, in Texas, by a band of loyal Delaware Indians, from this county, who were out on a kind of extensive reconnoissance. They came upon the Agency suddenly and discovering that it was the rendezvous of a large number of traitor whites and Indians, they made a desperate onset upon the place and massacred and scalped every living soul there, and thus captured these interesting State papers.—*Leavenworth Conservative, Dec. 7.*

A Rebel Infernal Machine.—A member of the Thirty-third Regiment, now in this city, has shown us a portion of a cartridge taken from a rebel prisoner, consisting of three cones, passing one within the other, something as one thimble would be placed in another. In a crease around these was found a white powder, connected by means of a thread, acting as a "slow match" to the powder of the cartridge. This was so arranged as to explode in a certain time after leaving the musket from which it might be fired, thus making the load consist of three projectiles instead of one. If an explosion should take place while the bullet was in the body of a person struck by it, it would make a terrible wound. The weapon used by the prisoner from which these cartridges were taken, was an Austrian musket, with a large bore.—*Boston Traveller, Dec. 23.*

THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

Rebel Accounts of the Conflict—A General Resume.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 16.

We have already laid before our readers an account of the passage of the Rappahannock by the enemy, on Thursday, and the fighting which ensued in and around the town of Fredericksburgh. It was anticipated by those unfamiliar with the time required to manœuvre and place in position large bodies of troops, that a general engagement between the two armies would take place on Friday. This expectation was disappointed, and the fighting of that day amounted to little more than preliminary skirmishing for position, most of the firing being on the part of the slowly advancing columns of the enemy. Before nightfall, the firing ceased, and by all parties it was believed that the issue would be fully joined at daydawn on Saturday morning. With this view, the Divisions of D. H. Hill and Ewell (the latter commanded by Gen. Early) were ordered up from the extreme right in the direction of Port Royal, and about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, took position to the west of the railroad and near Hamilton's Crossing. Before their arrival, however, our line of battle had been formed—the right wing consisting of A. P. Hill's and Taliaferro's Divisions, and the left and centre formed by the Divisions of Longstreet's corps, and extending to within three-fourths of a mile of Fredericksburgh. The line was nearly a semicircle, and reached about four miles from the extreme left to the right wing.

About 9½ o'clock the booming of the first gun was heard at Hamilton's Turnout, away off to the left, in the direction of the town. In a short time the successive reports of artillery told unmistakably that the ball was opening, and along the whole line of the right wing the troops buckled on their armor for the conflict before them. As the morning wore on, and the fog which had partially obscured the light was lifted from the earth, the cannonading became more general until about 11 o'clock, when what had before been but an occasional report became an uninterrupted roar. So general was this cannonade that an unpracticed ear could scarcely distinguish the report of our own from the guns of the enemy.

About 1 o'clock P. M. the long black columns of the enemy, in regular order, were observed moving up from their position near the river, in the direction of our batteries on the hill-side, three-fourths of a mile in advance of Hamilton's crossing. As they moved across the wide valley, stretching along between the river and the railroad, one of our batteries away to the right opened upon them a fire which was kept up until the head of their column had reached the woods in which our line was formed, when the sharp crack of infantry, first at intervals and then in volleys quickly succeeding each other, was heard and observed from the surrounding hills. At this time the fight at this point had become general and very severe, both sides contesting the ground with more than usual obstinacy. Here, and to the left of the right wing, the battle raged for perhaps an hour, our troops engaged being A. P. Hill's Division and a portion of Ewell's and Taliaferro's forces. Meanwhile the enemy's columns were observed to falter, and presently to recede, when it very soon became evident that the fire was too warm for them, and that they were yielding and gradually giving way as our own forces pressed on. For a distance of about one mile they were followed by our men, who then withdrew from the pursuit and retired to the west side of the railroad, in the woods where the line was first formed. Later in the afternoon the enemy renewed the attack, which was met with such spirit that it was but faintly sustained, and they again fell back in the direction of the river. This ended the heavy fighting on the right of the line, and the battle was principally fought and won by the troops of Hill's Division, aided at times by the other troops of Jackson's corps.

While these operations were going on on the right, Longstreet's Corps were hotly engaged with the enemy on the left, immediately in the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh. The right of the enemy's line was formed a few hundred yards from the southern limits of the town, and our forces confronting them were posted on a range of hills about half a mile distant. The fighting at this point was very heavy, and continued throughout the afternoon, during the whole of which time our position was maintained without a reverse, and late in the day the enemy were signally repulsed and driven back into the town. We were informed that McLaw's Division sustained the principal shock of battle on this end of the line.

When darkness drew on the firing of small arms ceased, and the stillness of the night was only occasionally interrupted by the report of heavy guns. The result of the day's bloody work is easily summed up. At every point of the attack the enemy were effectually repulsed, and at night our forces slept on their arms on the ground occupied by them in the morning. The number of prisoners taken during the day is variously estimated from 600 to 1,000, and we think will reach the latter figure. Among these are a number of minor officers. In conversation with one of them—a man of more than ordinary intelligence—he stated that Burnside's forces did not exceed 100,000 men, and that no confidence is felt among the troops that they will be successful in the struggle now in progress, and which resulted with such decided advantage to our arms on Saturday. He says, that at no time since the war commenced has there been a more despondent feeling among their troops.

On Sunday morning Gen. Lee expressed himself as highly gratified with the result of the previous day's work. He thinks our loss cannot exceed 1.200 in killed and wounded.

After the severe wound of Gen. Cregg was received, he sent for Gen. Jackson, with whom he had a long interview. When it was announced that the wound was considered mortal, he requested one of his aids to send several messages to different friends in South Carolina. Among others was one to Gov. Pickens, which was reported to us as follows:—"Tell Governor Pickens, if I am to die at this time, I yield my life cheerfully, fighting for the independence of South Carolina."

On the left, where the fighting was intensely severe, the brigade of South Carolians, commanded by Gen. Kershaw, suffered heavily. The Third regiment of South Carolina Volunteers were nearly annihilated. In the early part of the engagement their Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, were all wounded, and the command devolved upon the senior Captain, who was killed in fifteen minutes after assuming the command. His place was supplied by the second senior Captain, and he too fell mortally wounded, in a very short time.

ACCOUNTS BY NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Special correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

Battle-Field, Dec. 13, 1862.

This morning the sun struggled up through the obscuring mists which overhung the landscape, but his rays were for an hour or two intercepted by some ashen clouds slowly drifting overhead. Everything was still as on any mild December morning. Scarcely a breath of air wafted the falling leaves or stirred the fringes of the pine. The fog and smoke thoroughly mingled through the night, and shrouded hill and plain in a grayish, dim cloud.

As this began to rise, about 8 o'clock, the roar of the enemy's artillery woke the stillness of the scene, and signaled the coming great battle. Hastening to the front I obtained a

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The observer, who ascends on the heights that rise abruptly from the suburbs on the western side of Fredericksburgh, and casts his eye to the southwest, sees stretching before him a level plain, to where the Rappahannock, making a broad curve with the rising hills on the north bank, forms the horizon. This plain is about six miles long, with a mean breadth of two and a half miles. On the right the plain is scolloped by spurs of hills, gradually sloping down into the bottom land, at intervals of about a mile, clothed with dark pines and leafless oaks. On the left, where the Rappahannock sweeps along, hid by its high banks, a succession of hills rise much more abruptly than on the right, the face of the hills bare or clothed with straggling pines, and summits crowned with dense timber. These hillsides are white with the enemy's tents and trains, and from the crests his batteries bristle in countless profusion as far as the eye can reach.

Now, let us cast our eye again down this broad stretch of bottom land, and note what a birds-eye view affords. First, is the town of Fredericksburgh, some of the ruins still sending up wreaths of pale blue smoke, but the town is not so much demolished as some excited imaginations may have supposed, and hardly enough to attract the attention of the casual observer. Then the plain is seen, seemingly lowest in the middle, but actually nearly level. A few long narrow groves of leafless oaks break the monotony, and here and there some clumps of cedar are seen. The fields, containing on an average a hundred acres, are separated by wood, stones and ditches, the latter indicated by lines of low hedge. The enemy's line occupies the left of this plain, and in some places their columns, which the casual observer from this point would take to be dark clumps of cedar, spot far out into the fields. In the centre of their line, near the river, on rising ground, is posted a battery of twenty-one heavy guns—there may be more—but these only are distinguishable by the eye.

Just in the rear of these, so far as one is able to judge by the long line of ambulances which disappear on the opposite bank of the river and emerge near by, a pontoon bridge spans the river—a single bridge, I am told. This battery forms a prominent part of the picture, especially when it fires regularly by section, sending its shells across the plains and into the rising hills on the right. A short distance above this battery—that if, next to the observer—a narrow grove of oaks extend diagonally into the plain, half a mile perhaps, terminating in low marshy ground. A deep gully extends the length of this grove and is spanned in the middle by a railroad bridge, the line of the railroad indicated here and there by patches of red earth, which mark its length down the left side of the valley. In this grove the enemy find concealment for a brigade, which keeps up a random fire on our troops until dislodged by a regiment sent from Hood's Division.

Nothing but pale clouds of smoke struggling up through the undergrowth and forests on the hills to the right indicate the presence of our forces.

THE BATTLE.

Now the fog has lifted, revealing the dark and heavy columns of the enemy moving down the opposite bank of the river. Far down, near the lower part of the valley, they are seen debouching. Whole fields are gleaming with bayonets. They continue to pour out upon the plain in a stream which seems to come from an inexhaustible fountain. The meadows are black with them—tens of thousands in solid columns. We can only vaguely conjecture at this distance the numbers. Old soldiers think there are sixty thousand. Where are our men? A solitary battery of four guns, commanded by Capt. Carter Braxton, is to be seen on the plain. The fire from the enemy's battery of twenty-two guns opens upon it, but it makes no reply. Other batteries direct their shots toward it, but it has evidently made up its mind not to be hurried.

The enemy, now formed in three heavy columns advances to attack our right; on they go at double-quick toward the woods, making the earth shake under their tread, with colors flying and arms glistening in the sunlight. Where are our men? A long sheet of flame from the skirt of woods at the foot of the hills, a cloud of smoke, a roar and rattle of musketry, tell their whereabouts. The advanced column halts, delivers a hasty fire. A continuous stream of fugitives from the front scour across the fields rearwards; some are halted and formed in squads, but can never be forced again to go to the front, except at the point of the bayonet. The smoke now shuts the combatants from the view of the distant spectator. There is breaking of ranks among the enemy, rallying and re-rallying, but of no avail. They cannot stand the murderous fire. They give it up as a bad job. Meanwhile the battery in the field (Braxton's) has opened after long endurances, and at the right moment makes its mark. The coolness and precision with which it is handled wins the admiration of all observers. The manner of its action will be be noticed hereafter in complimentary terms, in official reports. Other batteries did their work nobly, but they, with other particulars of the engagement on the right, must be noticed where each can have justice done in an extended account.

THE STORMING OF THE HILL.

The Yankees commenced the storming of the hill at 11½ o'clock A. M., with six brigades, and were repulsed four times, with immense slaughter. They were mowed down by hundreds. Two hundred and fifty bodies were counted on a space occupied by only one regiment. The firing was kept up incessantly until 3 o'clock. Col. Walton's Battery held the heights, pouring a murderous fire into the advancing columns. The batteries on the various hills nobly assisted the battery on the heights, keeping up a continuous stream of fire, each volley thinning the ranks of the enemy in a terrible manner.

The battery of Capt. Miles C. Macon, of Richmond, covered itself with glory. The fire was opened on the storming regiments by this battery. The railroad gap at one time was filled with Yankees, when a well directed shot from the battery exploded in their midst, killing about fifty of the hirelings. Capt. Macon's Battery was hotly engaged on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, and won the admiration of all the commanding officers by the coolness and precision exhibited by the men in handling their guns. Astonishing to say, not a man of this company was killed or wounded.

One rifle piece of Capt. Ewbank's Battery, near the centre, has been engaged. On Saturday afternoon it played upon the Yankee brigade driven by Hill's men from the woods in front of Bernard's. This portion of the battery has been under a heavy fire for three days past, but has fortunately suffered no loss. The remainder of Capt. Ewbank's guns are so disposed that they will perform efficient service when called upon, in which event we expect to chronicle a brilliant achievement on the part of this gallant command,

Late in the afternoon comes the magnificent charge of a regiment of Hood's Division across the plain, routing of a brigade from the line of the railroad, and while under the concentrated fire of a battalion of artillery, driving the enemy from the skirt of woods before mentioned, capturing forty-one prisoners, representing six regiments, and on the whole covering themselves with ineffaceable glory.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF GEN. COBB.

A group of officers, consisting of Gen. Cobb, his adjutant, Capt. Herring, Gen. Cook, and his adjutant, Capt. Butler, and Capt. Brewster, were standing in the telegraph road, near the scene of action, when a shell exploded in their midst, a piece of which struck Gen. Cobb on the thigh, the same piece also striking Gen. Cook on the left temple, fracturing his skull. By the same explosion Capt. Brewster was badly wounded, just above the knee, and Capt. Herring seriously in the hip. Gen. Cobb, on being struck, quietly asked for a tourniquet. A silk handkerchief was made to serve the purpose, so far as possible, but to little avail. He was led from the field, and all the aid rendered that medical skill could devise, but in vain. He expired in a few hours, freely giving up his life in defence of his country's freedom.

Howison's Farm, 1½ Miles from Fredericksburgh, Tuesday, Dec. 16—10 P. M. }

The great battle of Fredericksburgh has been fought and won. To-night those of our victorious troops who have escaped unharmed from battle, bullet and disease, rest quietly and confidently on their well-earned laurels, while nearly, if not quite all of our wounded, are in your comfortable hospitals, where, as far as it is possible, let up hope that human skill and attention will be readily afforded them. Many a brave spirit has sealed his devotion to our cause by the sacrifice of his life on this glorious but fatal field. Let the memories of such be ever cherished by our people with the liveliest feelings of gratitude and thankfulness, as men who have given themselves as martyrs in this revolution.

The rumor in my letter of yesterday, that Fredericksburgh had been evacuated by the enemy, and was again in our possession, proves true.

So soon as I finished my letter at the cars yesterday, I hastened back to visit the town, but getting thus far so late at night, I concluded to hold on here and give you what I have gathered from citizens who have been to town during the day.

THE EVACUATION OF FREDERICKSBURGH.

The work of "evacuation," "skedaddling," or "change of base," whichever it may be called, was commenced last night about sundown, and was concluded about daylight this morning, at which time they took up the last of their pontoons, and once again achieved a great victory by "falling backwards."

Their departure gives unmistakable evidences of panic and haste. About the town are found large numbers of guns, knapsacks, haversacks, crackers, salt pork and at least one hundred thousand rounds of good cartridges. They also left behind them in and about the town, at the very least, six hundred of their dead. There are one hundred and three of these dead on a space of less than an acre of ground. The town was largely used for hospital purposes by the Yankees, and, in the haste of departure, some twenty of their wounded were left behind.

THE EXTENT OF OUR VICTORY.

As the mist rises from the fight, and the clouds clear away from the battle, the extent of our victory, and the Yankee defeat, begins to show itself. Intelligent citizens of Fredericksburgh say that the Yankees admit a great defeat, and a loss during the whole engagement, beginning at the passage of the river, and ending with Saturday's great fight, of 15,000. It is also said, upon what I regard as trustworthy authority, that the Yankee officers were anxious to renew the fight on Sunday, but that the men were demoralized and could not be gotten up to the mark. Some of their prisoners, likewise, confirm the report that bayonets and sharpsooters were used in forcing up the men to the terrible work of Saturday, and they further say that they were threatened with the fire of their own batteries should they falter. I think it cannot be questioned that whisky rations were freely supplied the Yankees previous to going into action. But all this was to no purpose. The Yankees had essayed a task which no army ever marshaled or that ever will be organized, could have accomplished. To have driven our men from their position and to have taken it, was a work compared with which the storming of Gibraltar would be child's play. To appreciate the strength of our position it must be seen. Suffice it to say, that we had "Stonewalls" at both ends of the line—Jackson on the right, and the stone fence on the left, at Fredericksburgh. No other man than Burnside would have attempted so difficult or so foolhardy an adventure.

Truly may it be said, the Yankees slain in battle have been "butchered to make a Lincoln holiday." They have failed here most signally. They may try the Port Royal route; if they do they will find the same character of obstacles there as here; the same advantages to our side, of brave spirits to oppose them, and choice positions in which our men can arrange to dispute their march. The results are glorious. Lee, Jackson and Longstreet, as well as the gallant men under their commands, deserve our never-ceasing thanks

THE YANKEE WOUNDED.

At the summit to-day, ranged side by side with our men, were the Yankee wounded, receiving the same care, and enjoying the like kind treatment with our unfortunate defenders. Surely, any but men dead to honor, and lost to all principle and sentiment, would appreciate this. But upon a Yankee such acts of kindness make no sort of impression. Indeed, it is a shining light in the darkness, a bright page in our history, that we can hereafter proudly point to, as illustrating our character, tone and Christianity, that when our people were driven from their homes, which were shelled and burned over their heads, and their abandoned property was destroyed amid wild riot and unjustifiable license, they who were the victims of their injustice could forget their wrongs and injuries, and bear the cup of cold water and the wine of nourishment to their enemies.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The wanton destruction of property in town can neither be imagined nor described. Had so many demons from perdition been unchained and commissioned to wreak vengeance, the ill-fated city could not have fared worse. All that was edible has been devoured by the hungry Yankees, while clothing has been stolen from every house, the furniture recklessly destroyed or thrown into the streets, beds ripped open, pictures disfigured and destroyed, pianos ruthlessly robbed of the keys. Indeed, every conceivable injury that devilish malice or thieving lust could invent was freely resorted to during the memorable four days of the last occupation—a time which will never be effaced from the memories of the gallant few who stuck it out. The Baptist Church has been nearly riddled by shells, while all the pews have been torn out to make room for the sick, who were spread upon the pew cushions. The same condition of things was visible in the basement of the Episcopal Church; our informant did not visit the main body of the edifice. The Orphan Asylum, Dr. Scott's, F. Slaughter's and S. S. Howison's houses were used as hospitals. In all, some twenty houses have been destroyed, and the loss of property of one kind or another cannot fall much short of $250,000.

Brompton, the elegant mansion of John L. Marye, was well nigh destroyed. There are some fifty cannon-ball holes through the parlor alone.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. JACKSON.

Gen, Stonewall Jackson, who many almost believe leads a charmed life, had a very narrow escape. He was watching the battle, and standing at the time near an oak tree, when a bullet struck not more than two inches above his head. The old hero continued his observations unmoved by the incident.

An incident occurred at the Summit on yesterday, which is worth recording. A Frenchman in our service rode to this point just as an amputation was to be performed upon a Yankee, who was suffering great pain. Said the Frenchman, on the impulse of the moment, which fully overcame him, "By Gar! what a warfare; medicine is a contraband article; a shame! Who ever heard of the like? Hottentots would not do worse. If our surgeons had chloroform that operation could be performed with little or no pain to the sufferer. Lincoln, one dog; oh, that he could see this suffering!" The force of this remark needs no comment to show its pertinency.

MORE PRISONERS.

There were some eighty-five prisoners captured on the outskirts of the town yesterday morning, and some twenty more were found asleep and concealed in private residences late in the day. When brought out they looked like so many sheepkilling "dogs" caught in the act of transgression.

A YANKEE TRICK.

As one of the magnificent *ruses* practiced by these "immaculates" to deceive our men, while getting off on Sunday night, they popped their dead in front of our pickets, so as to make them resemble pickets. They used their dead basely, rather than bury them, leaving this work to our men. What a people! How little do they respond to the claims of humanity.

It was my province to report more especially as to matters transpiring on the right, and it is with unfeigned regret that I acknowledge how imperfectly the task has been performed. It was your correspondent's intention to have gone over the field with a capable and intelligent officer, who could have informed him as to the disposition of our forces and the parts which were borne respectively by regiments, companies, brigades and divisions. Nothing would have afforded him greater pleasure, and the regret is sincere that pressing duties and the necessities of the hour should have interfered to have prevented this. However, the battle sketched so imperfectly will, let us hope, yet be written in detail, and the meed of just praise, though withheld for the present, will ultimately come to light, to the satisfaction of those who now know that they deserve more credit than the uninformed journalists of the hour can accord them.

Summit, Eight Miles Below Fredericksburgh, Tuesday, Dec. 16—1 P. M. }

Yesterday was comparatively calm and quiet. Save some little artillery duelling, the day passed off without any demonstration of a hostile character. It is reported that two flags of truce were sent in for the purpose of obtaining permission to bury the Yankee dead. It is said Gen. Lee refused the first, because it did not come from Gen. Burnside, but that the latter was granted. Our men during the day seemed as careless and unconcerned as if nothing had occurred, and could everywhere be seen collecting up and cooking their rations.

The road from the point to the immediate rear of the battle line was lined during the day with ambulances and wagons, which were engaged in conveying the wounded to this point, from whence they will be sent by the waiting trains to your city, where fair and gentle woman will much better attend to their wants and alleviate their sufferings than the surgeons can do here, though I must say I think every effort has been put forward here to do all that it was posible to do for the sufferers.

True, in some instances there may have been cases of negligence on the part of the Surgeons; but these cases form the exceptions, not the rule.

I have been at some pains to ascertain our loss, and, as the result of my effort, have obtained from Dr. J. C. Herndon, the polite Surgeon on Gen. Lee's Staff, the following statement, which may be relied upon as correct:

M'LAW'S DIVISION.

Barksdale and Cobb's Brigades	111
Semmes'	1
Kershaw's	259
Straggling cases	6

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Wilcox's Brigade	9
Mahone's	5

RANSOM'S DIVISION.

Cook's Brigade	295
A. P. Hill's Division, about	600
Early's and Talliaferro's commands, about	300
D. H. Hill	10
Washington Artillery	23
Total	1,619
Picket's Division	40
Hood's	100
Total	1,759

The most moderate estimate of the Yankee loss is 5,000, and some put it at 8,000.

THE LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 18.

Matters are comparatively quiet in the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh. A report was brought by passengers last evening that the enemy was moving down the north bank of the Rappahanoock in the direction of Port Royal, and that a corresponding movement was taking place on our lines; but from facts communicated by a gentleman who left the army yesterday morning, we are inclined to believe this is mere conjecture. After it was ascertained that the enemy had re-crossed the river, a reconnoissance was made toward Port Royal, but it failed to develop any intention on the part of Burnside to attempt a passage at any point lower down. The original plan was doubtless, for Sigel to cross at Port Royal, had they succeeded in dislodging Gen. Lee on Saturday; but their failure in that attempt annihilated all their calculations, as well as a considerable portion of their army. We are told that our troops were much disappointed when they learned that the Yankees had retreated from their immediate front. Everything had been prepared to give them another whipping, and the men were in fine spirits and splendid fighting trim. An officer, who visited headquarters a day or two subsequent to the battle, says that Gen. Lee exhibited an exuberance of joy altogether unusual for him, in consequence of the great victory just obtained.

Before retreating from Fredericksburgh, the Abolitionists thoroughly sacked the town, and when they finally departed, left many of their dead in the streets.

The impression of well informed persons is that it was impossible for Burnside to remain long inactive at Fredericksburgh, that he must either make an attack or retreat, and that the *morale* of his army—bad before—was completely destroyed by the defeat of Saturday, and no alternative was left to him but to withdraw to the north side of the river, which he did under cover of darkness, and is now doubtless contemplating some new base of operations or debating the necessity of going into Winter quarters.

Gen. Prentiss' Report of the Battle of Shiloh.

The following is Gen. Prentiss' report of the battle of Shiloh now published for the first time:

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 17, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

General: Upon my return from captivity in the hands of the public enemy, I have the honor to submit my report of the part taken in the battles of the 6th of April last, near Pittsburgh Landing, by the Sixth Division of the Army of West Tennessee—the command which han been assigned to me.

I have the honor to submit full returns of the force which was subjected to my control, as it appeared upon the morning of the engagement—the same being marked A.

Saturday evening, pursuant to the instructions received when I was ordered to duty with the Army of West Tennessee, the usual advance guard was posted, and, in view of information received from the commandant thereof, I sent forward five companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, and five companies of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, under command of Col. David Moore, of the Twenty-first Missouri, also after consultation with Col. David L. Stuart, commanding a brigade of Gen. Sherman's Division, sent to the left one company of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, under command of Capt. Fisk. At about 7 o'clock the same evening, Col. Moore returned, reporting some activity to the front—an evident reconnoissance by cavalry. This information received, I proceeded to strengthen the guard stationed on the Corinth Road, extending the picket lines to the front a distance of a mile and a half, at the same time extending and doubling the lines of the grand guard. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of April, Col. David Moore, with five companies of his Twenty-first Misssouri Regiment, proceeded to the front, and at break of day the advance pickets were driven in; whereupon Col. Moore pushed forward and engaged the enemy's advance, commanded by Gen. Hardee. At this stage a messenger was sent to my headquarters calling for "the balance of the Twenty-first Missouri," which was promptly sent forward.

This information received, I at once ordered the entire front into line, and the remaining regiments of the First Brigade, commanded by Col. Peabody, consisting of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, Fifteenth Wisconsin and Twelfth Michigan Infantry, were advanced well to the front. I forthwith, at this juncture, communicated the fact of the attack in force to Maj.-Gen. Smith and Brig.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbert.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, Col. David Moore, having been severely wounded, his regiment commenced falling back, reaching our front line about 6 o'clock, the enemy being close upon his rear. Therefore the entire force, exceptiug only the Sixteenth Iowa, which had been sent to the field the day previous without ammunition, and the cavalry, which was held in readiness to the rear, was advanced to the extreme front, and thrown out alternately to the right and left. Shortly after 6 o'clock, the entire line was under fire, receiving the assault made by the entire force of the enemy, advancing in three columns, simultaneously, upon our left, centre and right.

This position was held until the enemy had passed our right flank, this movement being effected by reason of the falling back of some regiment to our right not belonging to our Division. Perceiving that the enemy was flanking me, I ordered the entire Division to retire in line of battle to the color line of our encampment, at the same time communicating to Gens. Smith and Hurlbert the fact of the falling back, and asking for reinforcements.

Being again assailed in the position described, by an overwhelming force, and not able longer to hold the ground against the enemy, I ordered the Division to fall back to the line occupied by Gen. Hurlbert, and at 9:05 A. M., reformed to the right of Gen. Hurlbert and to the left of Brig.-Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who I found in command of the Division assigned to Maj.-Gen. Smith.

At this point the Twenty-third Missouri, commanded by Col. Kimball, which had just disembarked from a transport, and had been ordered to report to me as a part of the Sixth Division, joined me. This regiment I immediately assigned to position on the left. My battery (Fifth Ohio) posted to the right, on the road.

At about 11 o'clock my line was again assailed, and finding my command greatly reduced by reason of casualties and because of the falling back of many of the men to the river, they being panic-stricken, a majority of them having now been for the first time exposed to fire, I communicated with Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who sent to my assistance the Eighth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Col. J. L. Geddes.

After having once driven the enemy back from this position, Major-Gen. U. S. Grant appeared upon the field. I exhibited to him the disposition of my entire force, which disposition met his commendation, and I received my final orders, which were to maintain that position at all hazards. This position I did maintain till 4 o'clock P. M., when Gen. Hurlbert, being overpowered, was forced to retire. I was then compelled to change front with the Twenty-third Missouri, part of Twenty-first Missouri, Twelfth Michigan, Eighteenth Wisconsin and Eighteenth Missouri, occupying a portion of the ground vacated by Gen. Hurlbert. I was in constant communication with Gens. Hurlbert and Wallace during the day, and both of them were aware of the importance of holding our position until night. When the gallant Hurlbert was forced to retire, Gen. Wallace and myself consulted, and agreed to hold our positions at all hazards, believing that we would thus save the army from destruction, we having been now informed for the first time that all the others had fallen back to the vicinity of the river. A few minutes after this, Gen. W. H. L. Wallace received the wound of which he shortly afterward died. Upon the fall of Gen. Wallace, his division, except the Eighth Iowa, Col. Geddes, acting with me, and the Fourteenth Iowa, Col. Shaw, Twelfth Iowa, Col. Woods, and Fifty-eighth Illinois, Col. Lynch, retired from the field. Perceiving that I was about to be surrounded, and having dispatched my Aide, Lieut. Edwin Moore, for reinforcements, I determined to assail the enemy, which had passed between me and the river, charging upon him with my entire force. I found him advancing in mass, completely encircling my command, and nothing was left but to harass him, and retard his progress as long as might be possible. This I did until 5:30 P. M., when, finding that further resistance must result in the slaughter of every man in the command, I had to yield the fight. The enemy succeeded in capturing myself and 2,200 rank and file, many of them being wounded.

Col. Madison Moore, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, was during the day in command of a brigade, and was among those taken prisoner. He acted with distinguished courage, coolness and ability. Upon Col. J. L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa, the same praise can be justly bestowed. He and his regiment stood unflinchingly up to the work during the entire portion of the day during which he acted under my orders. Col. J. S. Albin and his Lieut.-Colonel, Beales, of the Eighteenth Wisconsin, were, until they were wounded, ever to the front, encouraging their commands. Col. Jacob Fry, of the Sixty-first Illinois, with an undrilled regiment fresh in the service, kept his men well forward under every assault, until the third line was formed, when he became detached and fought under Gen. Hurlbert. Col. O'Hara, of the Fourteenth Iowa, behaved with great coolness, disposed his men sharply at every command, and maintained his front unbroken through several fierce attacks.

Col. Tindall, Lieut.-Col. Morton and Major McCullough, of the Twenty-third Missouri, are entitled to a high meed of praise for gallant conduct. It is difficult to discriminate among so many gallant men as surrounded me when we were forced to yield to the overwhelming force of the enemy. Their bravery, under the hottest fire, is testified to by the devotion with which they stood forward against fearful odds to contend for the cause they were engaged in. To the officers and men who thus held to the last their undaunted front, too much praise cannot be given.

Capt. McMichael, A. A. G., joined me when Gen. Wallace fell. Much praise is due to him for services rendered on the field.

Col. David Moore, of Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, is entitled to especial mention. Capt. A. Hicken Cooper, of Fifth Ohio Battery, by his gallant conduct commended himself to general praise.

My staff consisted of but three officers. Brigade-Surgeon S. W. Everett was killed early in the engagement, gallantly cheering the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment to the contest. Lieut. Edwin Moore, Aide-de-Camp, during the entire battle, was by my side except when detached upon dangerous service of his office. Capt. Henry Binmore, A. A. G., was with me, performing his duties to my great satisfaction until, being thoroughly exhausted, I compelled him to leave the field.

The Rebel Gen. Maxcy Gregg.—Brig.-Gen. Maxcy Gregg, of South Carolina, whose mortal wound in the battle of Fredericksburgh was announced in Gen. Lee's dispatch, and whose death and funeral was mentioned in the Southern extracts we gave yesterday, was one of the original school of fire-eating Secessionists, and one of the most prominent citizens of the Palmetto State. He was a native of that State, but sprang from New-England stock, his grandfather being the celebrated Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D., and his grandmother a daughter of Commodore Esek Hopkins, of Revolutionary memory. Though then a young man, he took an active part in the first rebellion in South Carolina in 1832, and from that time forward wrote and labored for the secession of the State and the breaking up of the Union. He was a man of great eloquence and logical force; but his political views, particularly on the doctrine of State Rights, were extreme. He stood almost at the head of that party in South Carolina, and with the other of its most prominent members, the late Gov. James H. Adams, was the first to seriously advocate the reopening of the Slave-trade. He was averse to holding any office either in the State or under the General Government, being unwilling, like those of the Garrison and Wendell Phillips school, to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In personal appearance he was not unlike the great Abolition leader, Garrison, and in mental characteristics, also, he closely resembled him; but, starting frequently from the same premises, he uniformly arrived at directly opposite conclusions. Prior to the war he practiced law in Columbia, the capital, and for his political influence he was indebted to pamphlets and utterances through the State Press. He was frequently engaged in duels during the last twenty years, and was of hot temper and quick to take offence. He was an extensive slaveholder, and had all the imperious manners of that caste. He was an old friend and admirer of Jeff. Davis, though always much narrower, more exclusive and more fanatical in his political views. When the war broke out he led a regiment from Columbia to Charleston, and took part in the attack on Fort Sumter. He afterward brought his regiment into Virginia, and it was the first regiment from South Carolina that arrived in that State. He was lately raised by Jeff. Davis to the command of a brigade. His first adventure in Virginia was in the Vienna affair with Gen. Schenck, in the early Summer of 1861; and since then his name has appeared in connection with almost every engagement in that State. In the rebel army he had an extraordinary reputation for self-possession and *sang froid* in battle.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN WASHINGTON AND GREENWICH STREETS.

An Extensive Cracker Bakery and Several Other Large Buildings Burned Down—The Pacific Hotel Damaged, &c., &c.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the building in which is located the cracker bakery establishment of J. A. Knapp & Co., No. 177 Washington-street, and, owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the building, the flames spread very rapidly. The firemen were early on the ground, and used great efforts to subdue the flames, but the destroying element had got the start, and soon an adjoining building, occupied by H. H. Watt as a tobacco manufactory, was found to be on fire. Both of these structures were entirely destroyed. Mr. Watt's loss is estimated at about $4,000. He is insured for $8,000 in four or five City companies. The estimated loss to Knapp & Co., is about $10,000; partially covered by insurance. From the buildings above indicated, the fire rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings Nos. 61 Dey street and 173 Washington street. The latter was occupied by Messrs. Duckworth & Co., as a wholesale grocery and provison store, and was nearly consumed. Their loss is very extensive, but the amount could not be ascertained. No 61 Dey-street was occupied in part as a storehouse for cotton, a large amount of which was destroyed.

The premises of Messrs. W. J. Stitt & Co., occupied as a spice factory, were also destroyed. The extent of their loss is unknown. They are insured for $30,000.

About the time the roof of the building, where the fire originated, fell in, the premises No. 175 Washington street, occupied by J. L. Schott & Co., tobacconists, were found to be on fire and were soon entirely consumed. Thence the flames rapidly spread through nearly the entire block, extending through to Greenwich street. Just at this period of the conflagation, the scene was truly grand, and to those who never before had witnessed an extensive fire, it was no doubt quite terrifying. The whole of the lower part of the city was almost as light as it is at midday, and to the denizens of our sister city, Brooklyn,—those of them at least who were awake at that hour,—it appeared as though all the town, west of Broadway and below Chambers street was a mass of flame.

When the fire reached Greenwich-street, the Pacific Hotel, No. 172, on the latter street, took fire, and the commotion throughout the building, filled as it was with guests and boarders, was great in the extreme. The hotel is owned and occupied by J. Patten; it was damaged to the amount of about $7,000. It is insured for $4,500 in City Companies.

Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cortlandt-street were considerably damaged by fire, water, and also by the falling of the walls of several of the buildings which were entirely destroyed. Nos. 169 and 171 Washington-street were also partially destroyed, but the loss could not be ascertained yesterday, owing to the fact of its being Christmas, and the owners and occupants of the various buildings were not to be found. This fact will also account for our inability to give a full list of the insurances. The most that we can say in addition is, that this fire will prove to be more disastrous than any which has occurred in our City for a long time past. Two-thirds of the block, bounded by Washington, Greenwich, Dey and Cortland streets, is nearly in ruins; and but for the earnest and continued exertions of the firemen, and the facilities afforded by the steam fire engines, the entire square within the limits of the four streets above named would have been totally demolished. All day yesterday the steam engines were playing steadily upon the burning débris, and thousands of our citizens paid a visit to the place where a few hours previously the wild wreathing flames had performed their work of desolation in the destruction of property to the amount of tens, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Capt. De Camp and Sergeant De Voursney, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, with a large force of men, were early on the spot, and rendered much valuable assistance to the firemen in saving property and keeping back the crowd.

Exhibition of Frobisher Relics.

An exhibition of the relics of the explorer, Frobisher, collected by C. F. Hall, Esq., was given to the members of the Press, on Monday, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Henry Grinnell, No. 17 Bond-street. The collection comprises a number of articles used by Frobisher in building a house on what is known to us as the Countess of Warwick's Island, called there Rad-lu-nah Island, and this, translated from the Esquimaux language, means the "White Man's Island," and by which it is called by explorers. Before reviewing the collection it is necessary for us to refer to history, in order to acquaint the reader from whence and from whom these relics came. From *Hakluyt's Voyage*, a book now out of print, first published in England in 1589, we learn that the Frobisher Expedition was fitted out and sailed in 1576, and in subsequent years several other expeditions were made; that the leader (Frobisher) died there, and nothing for some time was heard of him. In 1860, Mr. C. F. Hall fitted out and expedition, and started on a voyage in search of the remains of the late Sir John Franklin, intending to go as far as Kingsland's Island, but losing his ship he was obliged to put into Kad-lu-nah, where he remained. He found the natives to be very hospitable, and in every way inclined to assist him in his labors, which he directed toward searching for the relics of Frobisher, whom he knew once had his habitation on the island. Mr. Hall showed us yesterday a chart of Kad-lu-nah Island, as drawn by himself. This shows an excavation in the northern section of the island, made, the natives state, by some visitors, who put their vessel there. In other portions of the island, Mr. Hall found the ruins of rudely constructed dwellings, and putting this and that together, all correspond with the accounts given in history of the Frobisher Expedition. By these means, history, tradition and explorations, Mr. Hall satisfied himself that the above-mentioned dwellings, and the remnants of a ship which he found, originally belonged to Frobisher. He exhibited to us pieces of lime-stone, which had been used in erecting this building. They were in a fine state of preservation, as also was a dwarf willow, which he dug up near the building. A small keg of coal, found in the ground by Mr. Hall himself, was also shown to us. This coal appeared to be in a good state of preservation, but was in very small pieces, and is supposed to have been buried some three hundred years ago, a fact admitted by historians. Fragments of tiles used in constructing the house were also found, and a small piece of rope, bearing marks of being very old, but not at all decomposed, were shown us. Several curious pieces of glass, pottery and lime are to be found in the collection, together with three odd specimens of iron, in shape and appearance resembling a round loaf of burnt bread, which Mr. Hall thinks was used by Frobisher as ballast. These pieces, although small, are extremely heavy, and certainly from appearance ought not to weigh more than 75 pounds, task the strength of a man to lift them. Fragments of Frobisher's ship, bones of animals, petrifactions, and a fine collection of fossils, were found by Mr. Hall at the head of the "Bay of Frobisher," a name which he has given to the termination of Frobisher's Straits. He has brought home a numerous collection of Esquimaux antiquities and curiosities, the most noticeable of which is a pair of Esquimaux spectacles, which is a piece of wood, shaped to fit the forehead, with a small projection over the eyes. The "thing," *i. e.* the piece of wood, covers the face as far as the middle of the nose; the eyes are two long, narrow slits, somewhat hollowed out on the inside. Mr. Hall also has in his possession the identical flag—the Stars and Stripes—used by the Wilkes Expedition, then by the Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and by the lamented Dr. Kane on his voyage. This flag was also used by Mr. Hall. In a few weeks the relics and other things found by Mr. Hall are to be sent to the British Government through the Royal Geographical Society of London. Mr. Hall desires us to state that if the members of any of the following associations are desirous of seeing the collection, he will be most happy to have them call at No. 17 Bond-street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays: the Historical Society; Geographical and Historical Society; the members of the Lyceum of Natural History, and the professors and students of the Columbia College, all of this City.

Gallantry of Lieut. Henry B. Beecher.

We are glad to find, that in the person of his eldest son, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is so well represented in the Union army. The following statement, which we find in the correspondence of the *Herald* from Suffolk, will be read with interest:

I mentioned in my previous letter that Capt. Ives was sent up the river about a mile, with a regiment and section of artillery, for the purpose of dispersing the enemy, who had assembled in large numbers. The artillery was under command of Lieut. Beecher, son of Henry Ward Beecher. He distinguished himself on this occasion by his coolness and bravery, and materially assisted Capt. Ives in dispersing the rebels. The enemy were in considerable force near a stone abutment of the bridge, secure in their rifle-pits, and as shot and shell passed harmlessly over their heads, or entered the breastwork with an innocent "thug" and scattering of dirt, an arm would be extended, waving over the works, and a derisive "Ha, ha! try it again; better luck next time," would be shouted out, while their rifles and artillery would speak more loudly. As the gunner was sighting his piece for another shot, Lieut. Beecher said, "Aim at that stone abutment, and let's see what that will do toward silencing them." So true was the aim, that the abutment was struck, scattering the shivered pieces of stone in every direction, and, the shell bursting at that instant, sent what remained of the enemy swarming like bees out of a hive, and traveling at a double quick, with their backs toward us, followed in our turn by jeers and "Ha, ha's," with a few shots at their backs.

The Dead of the Irish Brigade.

The remains of the late Major William Horgan, Eighty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, and were at once conveyed to the head recruiting office of that command, No. 596 Broadway, where suitable arrangements for their reception had been made, and where they will lie in state until Sunday forenoon, at 10 o'clock, when they will be borne with suitable military honors to the grave. The remains were brought on under the personal supervision of Gen. Meagher, who was compelled to return to this City on account of a severe ulcer on his knee. The funeral arrangements are already being perfected by the brother officers of the deceased, now amougst us, who respectfully invite his friends, and all admirers of the gallant command to which he belonged, and with which he nobly died, to join in paying, with them, the last honors to his memory.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in Walker-street.—About the time the alarm was given for the fire in Washington-street, the bells sounded for the Sixth District. The fire proved to be at No. 102 Walker-street—a five-story building, occupied as workshops. The flames were first seen issuing from the windows on the second floor, and then extended to the stories above. The second floor was occupied by George Furman, machinist; the third by Messrs. Blunt & Syms, gunsmiths; the fourth by Bosch & Oestriecher, tobacconists, and the fifth floor by M. Cohen, hoop-skirt manufacturer. The aggregate loss by fire and water to the stock and fixtures belonging to the several occupants is estimated at about $6,000. The damage to the building will be upward of $3,000. The latter is fully insured in City Companies.

A Homicide in the Nineteenth Ward.—An Irish laborer, named James Mailey, and Owen Keefe, a harness maker, became involved in a quarrel, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while in a shanty in Forty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue. During the affray, a third party, named Michael Heany, was stabbed in the neck, so seriously that he died a short time after, at Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been conveyed by Officers Tennant and Schneider. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day. Bridget McQuade, Patrick Murtagh, Mary Keefe, and Hannah Roach, who were present during the fatal combat, were arrested and held as witnesses.

Fatal Accident in Broadway.—A lad, named Wm. Young, aged 13 years, residing with his parents at No. 134 West Thirteenth street, was knocked down, run over, and almost instantly killed, by one of the Knickerbocker line of stages on Wednesday night last. The casuality occurred opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, in Broadway. The body was immediately conveyed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where Coroner Wildey yesterday empannelled a jury, and proceeded to investigate the case. Owing to the absence of a material witness the inquest was not concluded at a late hour last night. The driver of the stage, Edward Leavitt, was taken into custody, and is held to await the result.

Mr. Mason Jones Forbidden to Lecture on Sunday.—The oration on St. Paul, which Mr. Mason Jones was to treat the public with gratuitously next Sunday evening, has been vetoed by the Directors of the Academy. They object to any lecture to which the public shall be admitted without charge being delivered within the Academy of Music. Mr. Jones requests us to announce that having already advertised to deliver the oration gratis, he does not feel himself in a position to demand an entrance fee. Consequently he will not speak, in public next Sunday night.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Danger of Jumping after the Ferry-Boats.—A man named James McDonald fell overboard at the Fulton Ferry on Wednesday night, and sustained fatal injuries. The boat had just left the bridge when he sprang forward to reach the deck, but the gap having become too great, he fell into the water, and, as supposed, struck some obstacle in his descent. Officer Wm. Crekend jumped over board and succeeded in bringing him out, when he was conveyed to the Second Precinct Station-house, where he was attended to by a physician. He failed rapidly, however, and yesterday noon died from the effects of the hurts he had sustained. The deceased leaves a wife and several children residing in York-street.

Attempt to Pass a Counterfeit Bill.—Jas. McGowan was arrested on Wednesday night for attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Charter Oak Bank of Hartford, Conn. He was locked up to await a hearing.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Day Before Christmas in the Public School at Bloomfield, N. J.—An occurrence connected with the Public School at Bloomfield, N. J., on the day before Christmas, deserves special mention. Under the able direction of the Principal, H. A. Ventres, and his efficient assistants, the school has enlisted the particular interest of the friends of education in the community. It had been whispered among the scholars for several days that something of interest to themselves would transpire, in connection with a visit from their nearest neighbor. Prof. Wm. B. Bradbury, author of the popular series of Sunday School music-books, but the exact nature of the exercise seems to have been as well kept a secret as the destination of the Banks Expedition. On the afternoon of Wednesday, at a given signal, the scholars marched from the school house to the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, which was soon filled by them and their friends. Prof. Bradbury introduced the ceremonies by speaking pleasantly of the good-will maintained between his family and all the scholars during a ten years' residence opposite the school, and declared his determination to give them another testimonial of his friendliness and interest in their progress in knowledge, whereupon *Golden Showers* began to fall in every part of the room, until each scholar and friend present possessed a copy. Then the National Flag, which had been patriotically hung at one end of the room, was lifted and fifteen pairs of skates appeared in view, which Mr. Bradbury distributed to the fifteen boys and girls who stood highest on the merit roll. After a unanimous vote of thanks to the donor and some appropriate remarks by Rev. H. F. Smith, Pastor of the Baptist Church, with a few declamations and some good singing, the exercises closed and the scholars dispersed with high anticipations of a "Merry Christmas."

Christmas in Jersey City and Hoboken.—This festival was celebrated by a universal suspension of business. In the fore part of the day the churches, which had been decorated with evergreens and flags, were very generally attended, and throughout the day the streets were thronged with pedestrians, arrayed in holiday attire, with smiling countenances, indicating that for the time they were at peace with themselves and the rest of mankind. The skating ponds were visited by thousands, and, although the ice was in poor condition, every one appeared to enjoy himself to the fullest extent. Very little drunkenness or boisterousness was observable in the streets.

An Officer Stabbed.—About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night Officer Robbins, of the Jersey City Police, was called upon to arrest a man named Thos. Martin, residing in Sussex street, who was beating his wife in an unmerciful manner. As the officer was opening the door to enter the house, Martin struck him with a knife, which took effect in the left side, inflicting a severe wound. The accused was arrested and held for examination, and the officer was conveyed to his residence, where he was attended by Dr. Haddan.

Drowned in a Well.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Hermon G. Johnson, an old and well-known resident of Newark, drowned himself in a well situated in the yard of Mr. Cornelius Mandeville, at the corner of Mulberry and Green streets, and a few doors south of Mr. Johnson's grocery-store and residence. He had recently suffered from extreme depression of mind, and within a few days had become quite deranged, manifesting a great fear of being reduced to penury. His family had watched him closely, fearing he might destroy himself, but on the evening stated, he disappeared, and search being made, his hat was discovered within the curb of the well indicated, and he himself was heard struggling in the water below. Before assistance could reach him he was drowned. He had told his family, in the event of his disappearance, to look for him in Mr. Mandeville's well.

The Fourth New-Jersey.—This gallant regiment, which has been terribly reduced by battle and sickness, was sent in at the battle of Fredericksburgh only 280 strong. They succeeded in storming their way beyond the railroad, and into the enemy's breastworks, but not being supported, they were obliged to fall back. It was in this affair that Col. Hatch was mortally wounded. A few of the regiment were taken prisoners. Their entire loss in killed, wounded and missing being 80, or nearly 30 per cent. They succeeded in taking a number of prisoners.

Fairs, &c.—The fairs of the Newark Orphan Asylum, and Newark Foster Home, are now open, and in very successful progress, the former at Military Hall, and the latter at McGregor Hall. At the Orphan Asylum, this (Christmas) morning, a Christmas-tree will be exhibited, and a liberal variety of presents distributed to the orphans, who are to be present.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 5081, 8075, 8171, 8235, 8283. *Part II.*—Nos. 4424, 4904, 4906, 5010, 5054, 7066, 7802, 8014½, 9176. *Part III.*—Nos. not posted.

PERSONAL.

—John A. Tainter, who died in Hartford, Conn., a few weeks ago, left all his property, about $1,000,000, to his wife and two daughters. In his will he forbids either of his daughters to marry a foreigner or a native of a Southern or slaveholding State, under penalty of forfeiting her interest in the property.

—'Squire Ben Eggleston, a gallant of 65 years, has had to pay one dollar and costs in a Cincinnati Police Court for kissing Miss Lavinia Fenton, a handsome damsel, contrary to her wishes. The 'Squire, perhaps, would have kissed her satisfactorily if she had explained her preferences.

—Mr. Thurlow Weed has sold his interest in the Albany *Evening Journal* to Hon. Henry H. Van Dyck, formerly of the Albany *Atlas*, who will assume the editorship of the paper. Mr. Weed, it is said, retires finally from editorial responsibility after more than forty years' service.

—Maj. Prentice, a son of the Editor of the Louisville *Journal*, recently came into Gen. Rosecrans' lines, below Nashville. He appeared very anxious to see the *Journal*, and sent word to his father that he was still "fat, saucy and rebellious."

—Ex-Secretary Cameron has positively refused to give the use of his name to the Republican politicians of the State of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the office of United States Senator from that State. His decision in this regard is final.

—Rev. Dr. Grundy, the Parson Brownlow of Western Tennessee, has received a call to leave Memphis, where he has resided for years, and to settle either in Chilicothe or Cincinnati, Ohio.

—Edward P. White, a citizen of Chicago, has just come into the possession of $172,000, left him by the decease of a relative in England.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Lakes of Killarney.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Merchant of Venice—Don Cæsar de Bazan.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen, every hour. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Magic Flute, (Die Zauberflöte.)

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucretia Borgia.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Goodwin & Wilder's Polymorama.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

THE REBELLION.

No dispatches from the Army of the Potomac reached us yesterday or last night. In fact, there is very little army news from any quarter.

Our Key West correspondent, under date of the 15th inst., states that more than fifty large vessels belonging to the Banks Expedition, had been seen passing into the Gulf within three days, and that the only disaster reported was that of the *M. Sandford*, already mentioned. The troops which were on board of her were comfortably housed in barracks at Key West awaiting transportation.

Several communications from Gen. Bragg were received in Nashville on Dec. 22. In one of them he endeavors to excuse himself for his violation of the cartel of exchange, in sending the Hartsville prisoners to our lines without previous notice, and to Nashville instead of to Vicksburgh. His explanations are very insufficient. In another he demands the return of A. J. Marshbands, arrested in Van Buren County, by order of Gen. Dumont, and sent to Camp Chase. He says the arrest was in violation of an agreement between himself and Gen. Rosecrans; but in another communication, in which he replies to a remonstrance from Gen. Rosecrans with regard to the arrest of Mrs. Cliff, he declares he will do as he pleases with respect to her and all other citizens of Tennessee. In still another note he says that Col. Moore, of the One Hundred-and-fourth Illinois, and his Aid, Lieut. Donald, were left at Murfreesboro by mistake, and await Gen. Rosecrans' decision as to whether they shall be sent to Nashville or Vicksburgh. The entire correspondence on the part of the rebel leader is characterized by much braggadocio and insolence.

In intercepted letters from Knoxville, the following list of prices at that point is given: Per pound—common tea, $16; soda, $3 50; sugar, 75 cents; bacon, 35 to 40 cents; salt, 14 cents; coffee, $3 50; flour, $30 per bbl.; wood, $20 to $30 per cord; apples, $5 per bushel; pins, $1 per paper; boots, $50 per pair; hats, $15 to $25 each; calico, $1 50 per yard. A letter from a slave-trader says he is buying negroes in Richmond for $1,200 and $1,300, and selling them in Georgia and Alabama for $1,500 and $1,600.

The army now concentrated at Helena, Arkansas, it is said, numbers at least 60,000 men. Rumors are in circulation that nearly the whole of Gen. Grant's army will abandon Mississippi for the present, probably to take part in the expedition down the river, which may not move for several weeks.

A rebel Colonel, A. W. Jones, was recently captured in Arkansas. He was the Provost-Marshal-General of the "Trans-Mississippi District." He describes the army in Arkansas as in a most wretched condition. In the language of his negro servant, (who was with him,) "they just got plenty of nothing." He states that Rains and Parsons have been ousted. Frost commands Parsons' Division, and is in bad repute. Provisions had become so scarce that Gen. Hindman had issued an order for all families from Missouri to at once return.

GENERAL NEWS.

The celebration of the Christmas Anniversary was very general in this City. We give in other columns reports of the doings in the churches, the institutions, &c.

It is reported that the bill which passed Congress some days ago, for the admission into the Union of the new State of "West Virginia," was, through some oversight among the clerks at the Capitol, detained from the President until Monday last. He is allowed ten days from that time to consider it.

A Treasury Note case has been decided in the Court at Cleveland, Ohio. The "greenbacks" are recognized and declared by the Court to be a legal tender for all debts.

It is stated that Commodore Wilkes cannot long continue to act as commander of the squadron in the West Indies, from the fact that he has arrived at the age of 63 years. In fact he was of that age when he received his present commission of Commodore. He is removed to the retired list of Captains.

Seven hundred mules were shipped to Washington from Cincinnati on Dec. 22, and two thousand more are awaiting transportation.

In consequence of the refusal of the Canadian Banks to receive silver unless at a heavy discount, the financial manager of the Great Western Railway at Suspension Bridge has issued a notice that, on and after Dec. 1, silver will not be accepted by that Company in payment of freight charges, or for tickets, in a larger proportion than five per cent. of the total amount payable; and in no case must that proportion exceed the amount of five dollars.

The excitement at Columbia, South Carolina, on the discovery of an immense bed of the best rock salt near Opelika, proves to have had its origin in the finding of several lumps of this mineral which had accidentally fallen from a passing train a year or two ago.

The Movement upon Fredericksburgh.

The prompt publication of the testimony taken by the Congressional Committee has rendered an essential service to the country. It has arrested the strong current of abuse which, in the absence of knowledge, and under the stimulus partly of indignation at the defeat of the army, and partly of partisan hostility, was sweeping over the country against the Administration. We are now able to trace the complete history of Gen. Burnside's movement upon Fredericksburgh, and to define the causes of its failure:—and if we fail to fix upon any individual the responsibility of the failure, it will be because that failure was due to a lack of coöperation and a concurrence of untoward events, rather than the specific misconduct of particular men.

The order for Gen. Burnside to take command of the army reached him on the 7th of November, in the evening, at Orleans, Fauquier County. On the 8th of November he arrived, simultaneously with Gen. McClellan, at Warrenton. On the 9th he addressed a letter to Gen. Halleck, proposing to change the route of the army at once from Culpepper and Gordonsville to Fredericksburgh, and setting forth in detail his reasons for the change. The leading reason was the necessity of having a shorter line of communications, and being nearer supplies in the advance upon Richmond. He requested, if this plan should be approved, that to enable him to carry it out, supplies, commissary stores, and pontoons enough to span the Rappahannock twice, should be sent from Washington to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburgh. Gen. Burnside knew that the rebel Gen. Jackson had been sent up the Shenandoah Valley, away from the main body of the rebel army, for the purpose of attacking our right flank:—and his purpose in moving to Fredericksburgh was to cross the river at once, push on toward Richmond and fight the enemy before Jackson could be recalled and join the main body of the rebel army. It is clear that such a movement depended for success wholly upon the *celerity* with which it was made: and this depended upon the vigorous and hearty coöperation of all who were concerned in its execution.

On receiving this letter Gen. Halleck proceeded to Warrenton, with Gen. Meigs and Gen. Haupt, who went at his request, to confer with Gen. Burnside concerning the proposed change. They arrived Nov. 12, and the whole subject was freely canvassed in conversation that evening. It was understood that the plan must receive the President's approval before it could be put in operation; but the subject of supplies, pontoons, &c., was discussed in advance. On that very evening, in order to expedite matters, Gen. Halleck, at the suggestion of Gen. Meigs, signed an order to Gen. Woodbury, of the Engineer Brigade, directing him to "call upon the Chief Quartermaster to transport *all his pontoons and bridge materials* to Aquia Creek." This order Gen. Woodbury received on the morning of the 13th. On the 15th he sent three companies to build temporary wharves at Aquia—and on the 16th, (three days after the receipt of the order,) 48 pontoons were started from Washington by water, and arrived at the mouth of Aquia Creek on the 18th. On the 19th, thirty more were sent, which reached the same place on the 22d, and on the 24th a portion of them reached Falmouth. Meantime the President's approval of Gen. Burnside's plan reached him early on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 15, at Warrenton, where the whole army was encamped.

Gen. Burnside immediately put the army in motion, without waiting to know whether the pontoons and supplies had been started, but relying implicitly and without inquiry on the execution of Gen. Halleck's order. And it is at this point that the complications begin. Gen. Burnside testified that he "supposed the telegrams sent from Warrenton by Gen. Halleck would secure the starting of the pontoons at once,"—and that "those portions of the plan which required to be attended to at Washington would be carried out there at once." If he had not supposed so, he says, he "could have sent officers of his own to attend to them." Gen. Halleck, on the other hand, states that, while at Warrenton, he told Gen. Burnside that "everything was at his disposition," but that "he must make his own requisitions and give his own orders;"—and he adds, "I told him *not to send me any requisitions*, but to make them to the proper heads of Departments, and if they did not do their duty, then immediately to report it to me, but that *I could not attend to any requisitions at all*." And Gen. Meigs, testifying on the same point, says that "the march of an army is to be managed by its commander;" and that "when a General undertakes to make a movement, he must give his orders himself." Gen. Burnside, with his usual frankness, acknowledges that he, perhaps, made a mistake in not sending his own officers to look after these matters at Washington. In a movement requiring so much accuracy of coöperation, no precaution to secure it should be neglected. In starting Gen. Sumner's Division on the 15th, as soon as he received the assent of the President to his plan, and without waiting for distinct information as to the supplies and pontoons, Gen. Burnside seems to have taken too much for granted. His army could have remained at Warrenton with perfect safety, and without betraying its designs to the enemy, for several days longer; and certainty of coöperation was of more importance even than celerity of movement to the success of his plan.

But it seems also quite clear that Gen. Halleck, and perhaps Gen. Meigs, trusted a good deal more to the *routine* of the service than was safe in such a movement. No man knew better than Gen. Halleck that it was indispensable to the success of Gen. Burnside's movement that he should have the means of crossing the river as soon as he should reach Falmouth, in order to anticipate the arrival of the enemy. Yet he does not seem to have done anything outside of the usual routine of the departments, to make it certain that he should have them. That routine, perhaps, should have been sufficient to secure it; and Gen. Halleck is entitled, it may be, to plead that with the whole army and all its movements on his hands, he cannot be expected to attend to the details of any one. Gen. Woodbury states that when he found that it would be impossible, in consequence of rain, destruction of bridges, the grounding of transports and other accidents which no human power can prevent, for the supplies and pontoons to reach Falmouth by the time appointed, he urged Gen. Halleck to "delay the movement some five days in order that the necessary preparations might be made to insure its success." It is greatly to be regretted that this judicious suggestion was not acted upon; though Gen. Halleck testifies that he has no recollection of having ever heard it. Indeed he states that he left Gen. Burnside with the impression that he intended to cross the Rappahannock with a portion of his forces at the fords above its junction with the Rapidan.

Taking the facts as developed in this inquiry, it seems evident that the undertaking made at Warrenton, to transport supplies, pontoons, &c., from Washington to Falmouth, within the time required for the march of the army thither, was one beyond the power of the Government to fulfill. As Gen. Meigs very justly remarked, the transport of so large a train a hundred miles is a very serious undertaking, and is always subject to casualties which no foresight can possibly prevent. So far as appears, every department did its best to accomplish the work. But it was rash for Gen. Burnside to rely upon it at the start; and sufficient care was not taken afterward to keep him advised concerning the delays which were encountered. We see no shadow of justification for the sweeping censures which have been passed upon any of the officials connected with the movement. But there is abundant proof of the necessity of greater vigilance and caution in movements of such delicacy, and depending so entirely for success on the coöperation of different branches of the service.

Conservatism and Radicalism;—Patriotism the Master of Both.

Secretary Seward and Secretary Chase withdrew their late resignations, it is understood, only on the condition made by each, that the other should do the same. These men have been represented as respectively the embodiments of conservatism and radicalism. They have constantly been so characterized by the same class of journals which have made it their main business to breed internecine war between conservatives and radicals—which have especially devoted themselves to the idea that there was something as *essentially* incompatible between the two political elements as between fire and water. We trust these journals will duly apprehend the practical rebuke now administered them. From their own recognized headquarters they have received an official certificate of their folly.

Folly it unquestionably is. It is carrying into an exceptional period a distinction which really belongs only to the ordinary condition of national life. It is applying health regulations to a mortal paroxysm. In orderly times our politics have always been influenced by two diverse tendencies—one toward conservation, the other toward innovation; or, if the words be better liked, we will say, one bent most on preserving, the other on reforming. These two counter agencies are found in every free society; and it is their mutual action alone that secures that healthful condition which combines stability and progress. But these are no such times. The question now is not—how the nation can *best* exist, but how it can exist at all. Death threatens it. It is convulsed as no nation ever before was. Relief must come quickly or never. We say that, in such an extremity, nothing but absolute folly can think of admitting or excluding relief, as it may or may not tally with the old standards. The prime concern is not whether your remedy is called conservative or radical, but *whether it will be effective*.

In fact, the old names of conservative and radical have by this time pretty much lost all of their distinctive meaning. So far as the great matter of the day is concerned, *all loyal men* are conservative; for they are all agreed on the supreme necessity of preserving the nation's life, if possible. They are all agreed, too on cutting up slavery root and branch, if need be, and extirpating everything whatsoever that lies in the way of that consummation; and this makes them all virtually radical. As respects the *essential ideas* then we say that all truly loyal men are alike. They agree in principle.

Of course we don't deny that there may be a difference on the minor questions of the time and manner of applying the principle. One person, for instance, may deem that the President's movement against Slavery was rightly timed and rightly directed; another may think very differently. But so long as both alike admit that Slavery must be destroyed sooner than that the Union shall perish, the one is, in fact, no more radical at the core than the other. The difference between the two men is mainly a difference in point of view. As one looks at the situation, he thinks the President's step opportune and expedient; as the other surveys it, it may be to him just the reverse. But why should the latter rail at the former when he is not sure that the next week or the next month may not bring him exactly to the same position? Events are moving, and new aspects opening, with great rapidity. It is notorious that nearly every one who observes at all, regards the relations of Slavery to the preservation of the Union differently from what he did a year ago. Then there was an almost universal opinion that the rebellion could be put down without precipitating the final solution of the great Slavery problem. Now the majority believe, as President Lincoln himself has come to believe, that the one is not possible without the other. Previous conceptions have been borne down by the resistless stream of events. In our opinion, the very "conservative" triumphs, so called, which have recently taken place, will only hasten the time of a universal acquiescence, by all loyal men, in the President's Proclamation. Those triumphs, so far as they proceeded from political rather than military causes, were due chiefly to a lingering hope that the rebels might be induced, by a conciliatory manifestation, to seek some path that would bring them back into the Union. The subsequent bearing of the rebels has shown that they are beyond all such inducements. True, they rejoiced in these Democratic triumphs; but only because they construed them to be favorable to their independence. They welcomed them as the harbingers of disunion, not of re-union; and therefore it is that honest Democrats are beginning to be more in earnest for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and to regard the President's policy against slavery with much more favor. We are satisfied that nothing but time is wanting to make all truly loyal men of one accord in this matter. But whether this is so or not, it is absurd to give paramount importance to these minor questions of methods and means, when there is no essential difference in principle. They who not only thus magnify them, but seek through them to foment fierce and fatal dissensions in the North, are not only foolish but treacherous and wicked.

The two Secretaries, though perhaps their ideas upon public policy may not have entirely coincided, find no difficulty in working together with their whole mind and soul for the salvation of the country. They in fact insist in working side by side, if at all. The same largeness of spirit ought to inspire loyal men everywhere. It is the last time in the world to be opinionative; the last time to arrogate to ourselves the only wisdom that can save the nation. All sensible men, in the face of the constant successions of unexpected developments in this struggle, are learning to distrust their own judgment, and to bear more contentedly any policy which the constituted authorities of the Government may think best to adopt for the good of the cause. This is the true public spirit, and the only pledge of final success.

Danger in the Southwest.

The telegraph has more than confirmed the unfavorable view we took in Wednesday's Times of Gen. Grant's position in the Southwest. The rebels not only have burned the bridge over the Obion River, as we surmised they would, which cuts off Jackson, Tenn., from Columbus and Cairo, but they have advanced boldly to Union City and burned that, and continued their desolating march right on toward Columbus, their former stronghold on the Mississippi. The first report we had of the serious rebel demonstration north of Jackson was, that Gen. Davies was about to set out from Columbus with a force large enough to drive away the rebels, and that the railroad would be repaired in two weeks at most. But now the news is that Gen. Davies (or Gen. Tuttle, Commandant at Cairo) is confident that "Columbus can be held against the rebels," who are reported 7,000 strong, within a few miles of that place! The destruction of the bridge over the Obion River, to be followed, of course, by similar injuries to the railroad at other points where bridges and trestle-work exist, will, we have every reason to apprehend, verify our prediction in regard to the final and forcible change of the base of Grant's army.

But if this were the only disaster, it might soon be recovered from. Grant's base should have been at Memphis. He is now checked in his campaign, and will be obliged to open communications with the Mississippi River at Memphis—thus doing on compulsion, at vast loss and with the sacrifice of his campaign, what sound military judgment should have dictated before his march into the State of Mississippi was commenced. But what has he lost in the meantime, by depending on the long line of communication from Holly Springs to Columbus and Cairo? The telegraph yesterday told the story with conciseness and force. The rebel cavalry commenced their recent raid by a demonstration in the vicinity of Jackson, Tenn. This town is nearly the geographical centre of West Tennessee, connected north with Columbus, Ky., and south with Corinth, the celebrated battle-ground, by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and also southwest with Bolivar and Grand Junction, by the Mississippi Central Railroad. Jackson is the key-point of the country lying between the Mississippi and the Tennessee Rivers; it has been strongly fortified, and since the siege of Corinth has remained the headquarters of our Army of the Southwest. Gen. Grant moved from Jackson when he commenced the invasion of the State of Mississippi. A very large accumulation of army stores and subsistence has been made at Jackson—it is the dépôt from which all the surrounding points, Corinth, Bolivar and Grand Junction, are supplied. As soon as the rebels, a week ago, threatened Jackson, the commanding officer at Holly Springs was notified of the fact by telegraph, and requested to send all the forces he could spare for its protection. He did so. But as soon as they were gone, *Jackson was not attacked, but Holly Springs was!* And it was taken, and a general bonfire made of all the cotton and of all the property of Grant's army found there, including 200 wagons, and subsistence and ammunition amounting in value to $500,000. The Union forces at Holly Springs were made prisoners and parolled. Some of them have reached Cairo and brought this discouraging news. They state that Van Dorn, with a force of 5,000 rebels, is conducting this successful assault on Grant's communications; and that after having destroyed the Government property at Holly Springs, they moved on toward Grand Junction for the purpose of capturing it. If they succeed in this they will destroy the railroad bridge over Wolf River and thus have Grant completely cut off from Corinth, Bolivar and Jackson. The reduction of these places will then apparently be a mere matter of time. It will only require the concentration of the Holly Springs force under Van Dorn with the force that has broken up the railroad north of Jackson, which no power that Grant or Tuttle wields can prevent. At Bolivar the Mississippi Central Railroad, south of Jackson, crosses the Hatchie River. The bridge there being destroyed, as well as that north of Jackson, over the Obion River, the town of Jackson would seem to be beyond the reach of all help. And if it falls, the loss of Memphis itself would hardly be a severer blow, whether considered in reference to the military backset or the loss of immense supplies.

It is a question with us whether the present rebel movements do not portend *a sharp, quick turn in the entire campaign in the Southwest*. Gen. Grant having been, as it appears, effectually cut off from his base at Cairo, and from his interior positions, Corinth, Bolivar and Jackson, the entire course of the Tennessee River is uncovered to the rebels. They are free to reoccupy Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, planting the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers with batteries, and *flanking* Gen. Rosecrans *at Nashville*. If the rebels can succeed in this manœuvre and then break the railroad line between Louisville and Nashville—a very trifling achievement for them, we too well know—the magnificent army under Rosecrans would be in such peril as would make every friend of the Union tremble. We have reason to think that the Confederate powers mean to make a superhuman effort to recover Nashville and crush the army that holds it, and that the derangement and defeat of Grant's campaign against Jackson and Vicksburgh, Miss., will prove the most skillful combination of the war, the same force that checks Grant by an attack in the rear being converted into a flanking force that puts Rosecrans at Nashville in extreme danger.

The Government cannot watch the development of the rebel programme in the Southwest too closely. The presence of Jeff. Davis and Jo. Johnston is not without its purpose. We trust Gen. Grant may be able to cope with them; but already he is isolated by his blundering or his bad luck, and cannot send an order twenty miles from his own camp in any direction over his grand Department.

Mormonism in the Union.

It is very remarkable, the silence that has so long prevailed in this country in regard to the Territory of Utah, its singular prophet and people, and the anomalous institutions they maintain. A few years ago, every mail from the "Salt Lake" brought us a full-grown sensation. Sometimes it was a regular nor'wester from Brigham Young, blowing the soul of a dead President to Hades, sounding the trump of judgment to the living incumbent of the White House, denouncing the overthrow of the Union and its godless Gentile population, and winding up with a piping blast in favor of the peace enjoyed by the Latter-Day Saints in the possession of a Prophet-ruler and a plurality of wives. Sometimes it was a lesser light that held forth in the Mormon temple—Heber Kimball or an equally high Priest—who with less dogmatic energy but with more brilliancy and affluence of language and illustration, held up the Government and people of the United States to the ridicule and laughter of the broad humorists of Deseret—pitied us in the barrenness and desolation in which we were about to be left, and glorified themselves for having found and occupied the true garden of Eden, and planted therein divine institutions of patriarchal and polygamous type. Sometimes it was "Elder Snow" and the likes of him who mingled the rattling of musketry with the heavy roar of artillery from the bigger guns, and dinned about the ears of the nation the doom that Mormondom was preparing for us and all graceless Gentiles who scouted the revelations of Joseph, and doubted the inspirations of Brigham.

The Apostles went out in those days and preached in England, Germany and France, in Fez, Ningpo and Byzantium—proselyting the peoples of the earth and bringing them in squalid crowds, ship-full after ship-full, to the populous harbor of New-York, whence they took their way by rail to the Missouri River, and thence by wheelbarrow-train to the promised land of Deseret. It was a phenomenon in its day—the wonderful gospel of Mormonism; its origin and spread; the coherence and tenacity of its followers; the bold defiance of reason, common sense and common decency in its practices, and its audacious rebellion against the institutions and authority of the Government under which it existed.

The persistent violation of the laws of the United States at last brought on war between the Government and the Mormons, and the campaign was organized against them under the Buchanan Administration. The people have almost forgotten it—so rapid and overwhelming in interest the events that have since transpired. But they will recall, without much effort, some of the leading facts of the campaign; such as that Albert Sidney Johnston, rebel General killed at Shiloh, led the army across the Plains to subjugate Brigham Young—that his command was caught in the snows of the mountains, and nearly perished—that Gen. R. B. Marcy (Gen. McClellan's father-in-law, and late Chief-of-Staff) made a trip of incredible hardship from the army to New-Mexico for provisions to save them, and succeeded—that the army finally entered Utah, but found no rebels in arms to oppose it, and consequently had nothing to do—that it moved Southward from Salt Lake, and went into camp, which camp was named "Camp Floyd," in honor of the memorable Floyd, then Secretary of War—where it remained till the difficulty blew over. Chiefly, the people will not forget that this Mormon war cost the Government not much under $20,000,000—that the celebrated Russell, Waddell & Majors, contractors for transportation to the army in Utah, drew drafts for millions of dollars of unearned money, which drafts were accepted by the generous Floyd; and finally, that several hundred thousand dollars of Indian Trust Bonds were stolen from the Interior Department at Washington, then under charge of Jacob Thompson, a Secessionist of the Floyd type, to sustain the fraudulent acceptances aforesaid.

It is astonishing that Utah has been so quickly and so completely lost out of mind after that recent and startling episode in its history. The fact is, Utah grew immensely rich by the war. Millions of gold were spent there, and Brigham Young is perhaps now one of the richest men on the continent. But riches have had the usual effect, even on the mind of a prophet; they have hardened Brigham's heart, made him worldly-minded, and careful to keep his treasures. He has multiplied his wives, to be sure, but he has ceased to preach treason. He has, indeed, apparently made friends with the Union, for we perceive, on reference to Monday's proceedings in Congress, that Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, has introduced a bill "to enable Utah (with other Territories) to form State Governments, preliminary to their admission into the Union."

It is not necessary to add that Brigham Young inspires this movement—that he does not renounce polygamy, or the superiority of his priestly character to the civil power—but is a firm supporter of the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which allows the people of every community to manage their own affairs in their own way. He will probably be one of the first Senators from Utah, and when he arrives in Washington, will undoubtedly create a commotion by the numbers and splendor of his domestic retinue.

Hindman Disciplining his Savages.—The Arkansas Gen. Hindman, who was so badly whipped at Prairie Grove a fortnight ago, issued an order to his men just previous to the battle, giving them some general directions concerning their conduct. It contains, among several bad suggestions, the following good one:

> "Don't break ranks to plunder. *Plunderers and stragglers* will be put to death on the spot."

Probably Hindman commands the wildest set of semi-savages this side of Tartary. And not only wild, but extravagantly independent—accustomed to "taking care of themselves," to fighting bears and each other, to plunder and jayhawking, and all the fierce vices of Southwestern frontier life. In brief, and it is enough, they are mostly Arkansas and Texas "gentlemen," with a good sprinkling of half-breeds. And yet to an army of ten or fifteen thousand men composed of such material, and campaigning on the very outskirts of civilization, he issues an order which makes the penalty of plundering and straggling to be *death* on the spot, and appoints persons to carry the order into execution.

This is certainly a lesson in military discipline which might well be given heed to by the officers of our army in Virginia. We were sorry to hear of scenes of plunder which took place in Fredericksburgh the day *before* the battle, which were disgraceful, and the stories we hear of the amount of straggling whenever our army is on the march are almost incredible. The misfortune in our case is that while Hindman orders his "file closers and the cavalry in the rear" to enforce this article of military law, there is no officer or court of officers of any grade in our entire army which has power to carry out the requirements of discipline in this respect.

The Indian Executions To-day.—The thirty-nine Sioux Indian murderers who, out of the 300 condemned to death were ordered to be executed by the President, will be hung at 10 o'clock this morning, at Mankato, Minnesota. They were originally to suffer death on Friday last, but were reprieved by the President for one week; but there is no doubt that their sentence will be carried into effect to-day. Beside these thirty-nine, the other 260 condemned Indian murderers are in prison at Mankato, and there is great fear that the large number of infuriated white settlers, who will assemble to witness the execution, may make an effort to get at these savages, and suspend them from the same gallows as served the others. The Colonel commanding the post, under whose supervision the executions are to take place, has issued an order upon the subject, invoking the aid of all good citizens to maintain the law on the occasion; and enjoining that the "State of Minnesota must not, in addition to the terrible wrongs and outrages inflicted upon her by the murderous savages, suffer more fatally in reputation at the hands of misguided citizens."

It is earnestly to be hoped there may be no such thing as a mob-massacre of these wretched savages—even though such a course was predicted and justified by Senator Wilkinson and several of his Congressional colleagues, in the protest against clemency to any one of the Sioux which these gentlemen recently sent to the President.

Weather Reports—Dec. 25.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 25.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 40°. Wind southwest, fresh—cloudy.

Montreal, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 16°; barometer, 9° 295'; wind northeast by east—cloudy.

Portland, Me.—At 10 A. M., thermometer, 29°; wind north—cloudy.

Washington, D. C.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 34°; wind southwest—cloudy.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 47°; barometer, 29° 03'; wind south—mild, raining.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 50°—cloudy.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 45°; barometer, 33° 75'; wind north—hazy.

Halifax, N. S.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 14°; wind north—hazy.

Boston, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind southwest—cloudy.

Springfield, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 42°; wind southwest—cloudy.

New-York.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind southeast—cloudy.

Philadelphia.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 45°; wind southwest—cloudy.

Fortress Monroe—At 6 P. M., thermometer, 56°; barometer, 30° 20'; wind south—weather fair.

—Hon. Robert Dale Owen is in Indianapolis settling his accounts with the State Government for the purchase of arms.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Aggregate Wealth of the United States—Its Bearing upon the War and Free Institutions—Its Future Increase—The Actual Loss by the War—Relative Wealth of the States.

The Beeches, December, 1862.

Just now the question of finances is the question of interest in the public mind, almost equal to that of the war. Perhaps a few simple facts may serve to inform many persons how it is that we sustain the expenses of this war so well, and how it is that we shall probably *not* be great losers by it. What confuses most persons is, complicating the ideas of taxes, currency and wealth together. Now, they are three totally different things. We should not confound them, any more than suffrage and citizenship; a confusion, which seems to have confounded the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, and which, I first learn from the Times, Mr. Attorney-General Bates has cleared up. If he has, he has done a great public service. There never was such a folly and such a judicial crime perpetrated in this country as that same Dred Scott case. But to the present matter. *Currency* is a mere *instrument*, like a drill machine, for our own convenience. It is no matter whether it is silver dollars, which they use at Tripoli, or strings of shells, for which the dollars are exchanged in the interior, or ivory buttons, provided a unit of exchange is agreed upon. It is an instrument for our convenience; and the most convenient is the best. But no matter what it is, we want enough of it to make exchanges with facility. *Taxes* are the revenue for the support of the Government. But wealth is a very different thing. It is the actual substance on which is based the right to issue currency as evidences of debt, and out of which taxes are paid. The real question in case of a war is twofold; first, is there wealth enough to sustain the required revenue? and, next, do the annual losses of the war, whether in men or money, exceed or fall short of the actual gain of the nation? The problem is precisely the same as if it were that of a farmer or merchant contemplating certain expenditures for building. He has the building to pay for, and the taxes to the Government, and his own support. He may not have any currency to pay with. But it is certain that if he has an income largely exceeding his outgoes, he can easily get the currency and the taxes. To do that is a mere matter of contrivance and convenience. This is precisely the case with the United States at the present time, even with this immense war. And here, let every man disabuse himself of one idea at once: The *cost* of the war is *not* the money paid out by the Treasury, nor the appropriations made by Congress. The war costs the nation just what is *lost* to the nation by it and no more. This consists of three articles: 1. The difference of exchange paid in gold to foreign nations. 2. The actual destruction of property; and 3. The loss of labor by the withdrawal of men from industry to the war. These are the only losses to the *nation*. All others merely change the relations of property between individuals, but do not change the national wealth. Let us now compare the national income with the national losses by war. The census return of our national wealth, in 1860, (rather low, I think,) was *sixteen thousand millions of dollars*, ($16,000,000,000.) On this I estimate the annual income to be at least 10 per cent., which is a dollar a day for each able-bodied man, irrespective of skill; and the average wages of men are fully equal to that in the West, and I presume throughout the country. This is irrespective, too, of machinery. The income of the nation is at least *sixteen hundred millions per annum*. The *losses* of the war by foreign exchanges have been small, but they will be greater, and may be estimated at $50,000,000 per annum. The losses by the destruction of property may be taken at $100,000,000 per annum. The losses by labor, which makes the bulk of the loss, is that of a million of men per day, which, at a dollar per day, is in round numbers ($300,000,000) three hundred millions per annum. The actual losses of the war, then, amounts to *four hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum*. This is what we call dead loss. If the war were to continue three years, the dead loss would be one thousand three hundred and fifty millions, which should be deducted from the valuation of the National property at that time. But the National income in that time will be *three-fold* the actual loss. In the meantime, we must observe that the development of the mines and machinery of the Nation is increasing the income very rapidly. I think after this year the whole National income (if we were united) may be fairly counted at two thousand millions per annum. I have made no note of the rebel States; but if we deduct from the national income a little more than one-fourth for that account, it will be nearly correct. The result is, that in the midst of this gigantic war, we are *actually increasing the National wealth at the rate of six hundred millions a year.*

Now, if we borrowed the money from Europe we should do no such thing. We might even run behindhand. We should owe Europe both principal and interest. Now, we pay our own citizens the interest in gold. We only take money out of one pocket to put it in the other. Here, I must say, we have one cause of universal congratulation. It is the admirable manner in which our National finances have been managed. If we owe this both to the ability of the Secretary and the aid and counsel of bankers, we also owe it to our free institutions. In no other country on earth could such gigantic efforts have been successfully put forth. The reason is obvious. Our free institutions have made the people and the Government one. The result is the Government is sustained with no actual loss to the nation If, (as I suppose,) we are losing about 100,000 men a year more than we need otherwise have done, this loss is a great deal more than made up by natural increase and immigration.

In noticing the wealth of the Nation, we may notice also the relative wealth of the States. It is curious to see how the great law of labor is vindicated by the returns of wealth in the States. There must be land to work upon, everywhere; but if we have given a certain amount of raw material, *labor* is the great creator of wealth. Free institutions encourage labor, by securing its rewards. Hence, it may be assumed, as a rule, that in a temperate climate, *wealth will be greatest where labor is freest.* In comparing States together, there are some aids to be considered, such as machinery and rich lands, which will render results unequal, even where industry is equally great. In the United States, we see these remarkably illustrated in some States. The wealthiest States of the Union are Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Ohio, in proportion to the number of people, which is the true test. In New-England, it is labor applied to machinery which brings up the wealth of the people, and in Ohio, it is rich lands. I give below the estimated true wealth in four States, with the ratio to the population:

Connecticut, $444,274,114—$990 a person.
Ohio, $1,193,898,422—$510 a person.
Pennsylvania, $1,416,501—$490 a person.
New-York, $1,843,338—$480 a person.

The statements of the actual wealth may, of course, contain some errors, but they are sufficiently accurate to show the general ratios of our National industry. Ohio has but 39,000 square miles, and New-York has 46,000; but the difference is that Ohio is wholly arable. If the cities in New-York and Pennsylvania are deducted, *lands* in Ohio are higher priced than in the former. The number of live stock in Ohio is greater than that of any State, and the crops greater in proportion to the land. The result is that the wealth brought to the State by agriculture is immense, probably greater, in proportion to the people, than in any country. If any others are superior, it must be such countries as Italy and Belgium. This very brief review of our wealth may be sufficient to satisfy those who have not made such calculations, that the war has not yet materially injured us, and is not likely to prove any serious drawback on the wealth of the nation.

A Veteran Observer.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 25.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE ARMY.

Our special dispatches from the Army of the Potomac state that everything there is quiet, and that the soldiers have, upon the whole, enjoyed a comfortable and satisfactory Christmas.

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON.

The adjournment of Congress over the holidays has caused an immense efflux of members of Congress, and the consequent collapse of news. Everything wears an air of profound quiet, and everybody seems intent on Christmas comforts. Each of the forty-six hospitals in Washington and vicinity was furnished with a sumptuous dinner for its inmates, including roast turkeys and chicken pies—the repast being enlivened with music, and in one case at least with *dancing*. The President gave a portion of his time to these charitable festivities, and visited several of the hospitals, and mixed freely with the patients. On the whole, the affair was the most extensive and admirable ever known.

ARMY NURSES.

Mrs. Senator Wade is at the head of an Association designed to secure more efficiency in the nurse department—the intention being to provide a nurse's home, and means for the more careful selection of persons for this duty and their proper training.

DISTURBANCE AT THE CONNECTICUT CAMP.

In the distribution of provisions, to-day, at the Connecticut camp, near Alexandria, it would seem that great negligence, if not worse, resulted in a riot, more disgraceful to the purveyors than the soldiers.

THE NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution is expected to be passed by the present House of Representatives, instructing the Clerk, whose business it will be to call the roll of Members in organizing the new House, to call the name of no person claiming to have been elected from a district not now represented. It is reasonably assumed that no person should exercise the full rights of a member on the strength of a mere claim of an election, which inevitably must be more or less irregular, and this precaution is intended to give the control of the organization and the decision of doubtful rights of membership to those whose right to occupy seats is attested by regular certificates.

GEN. FOSTER.

Brig.-Gen. Foster arrived here on Wednesday from North Carolina. He had an interview this afternoon with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck, from all of whom he received assurances that all the reinforcements he needed should be sent to his Department immediately.

GEN. SLOCUM.

Gen. Slocum, with a portion of his staff, arrived here on Wednesday. He will leave again on Friday for his command.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE IN BURNSIDE.

The President the other evening, in the course of conversation, declared that his confidence in the military abilities of Gen. Burnside, notwithstanding the repulse at Fredericksburgh, was unimpaired; more, that it was strengthened. "Had Burnside," said the President, "had the same chances of success that McClellan wantonly cast away, to-day he would have been hailed as the saviour of his country. A golden opportunity was lost by the latter General at Antietam."

OHIO CONVALESCENTS.

Through the exertions of J. C. Whittemore, of Columbus, the Ohio soldiers in convalescent camp have been removed to the camp of the Ohio Fourth Regiment, near Chain Bridge, where their comfort will be materially promoted.

WANTS TO BE WHITEWASHED.

Col. Tom Ford, who achieved an unenviable notoriety by the premature evacuation of Maryland Heights, thereby occasioning the loss of Harper's Ferry, is understood to be laboring for a restoration to the service, in order that he may *honorably* resign!

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 25.

A LETTER FROM EX-COMMANDER MAURY.

Recently a number of papers belonging to ex-Commander M. F. Maury, late of United States Navy, were found at Fredericksburgh, Va., at the house of Dr. Herndon. One of them, dated April, 1862, is addressed to "My Excellent Friend, the Grand Admiral of Russia," a copy of which was sent to that functionary: "The rebellion, as they (the loyal citizens) term it," he says, "they would fain have the statesmen of Europe believe well nigh *crushed out*. At first they said it was a small affair that would be put down in a few weeks—then in sixty, then in ninety days. Mr. Seward proclaimed, through his diplomatic organs abroad, that France and England should have cotton, and that the rebellion should be quelled. All his promises and predictions have failed. An entire year has rolled around, and he has, as yet, offered us, away from the water and his ships, but one pitched battle. That at Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th instant, was brought on by us, and though outnumbered, as we have always been, our enemy was beat back and driven to the banks of the Tennessee, under cover of his gunboats," etc. Maury says the Powers of Europe have been deceived with regard to the blockade; it has never been effective. In the course of the letter, he says: "Here then is the spectacle of a people, twelve millions in number, seeking to separate themselves from an association which they abhor, to cut loose from a Government they hate, seeking and meaning to take their place as an independent sovereignty among the nations of the earth. They occupy one of the finest countries in the world. Adjusting their industrial pursuits according to the principles that regulate the distribution of labor over the surface of the planet, they are eminently agricultural," etc. The letter, which is a very long one, is an argument to show what great commercial advantages would result to Europe by recognizing the Confederate Government.

THE MISSISSIPPI NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The great naval expedition of Rear-Admiral Porter on the Mississippi, is attracting considerable attention here in military circles. Several officers of the army, with nautical antecedents, have resigned, with the intention of identifying themselves with this promising naval enterprise in the West. The name of Porter is, itself, regarded as a tower of strength, and will attract some of the best men in the country. The coöperation of the public-spirited ship-owners and Captains of New-York and other cities will be appealed to for the securing of seamen, artisans, &c., to fill up the commands of the formidable vessels connected with the expedition. The inducements presented to the latter, it is believed, will soon fill up the required quota. Several hundred sailors, boatmen, gunners, blacksmiths, &c., will be sent to the West to go into immediate service.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S REPORT.

The President's Message upon the New-Orleans Commission is accompanied by a report of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Commissioner, to the Secretary of State. With regard to the returns of the $800,000 to the agent of Hope & Co., Mr. Forestall, he says:

> "The circumstances attending the payment and the object of Mr. Forestall in depositing the coin with the Consul of the Netherlands are stated in these depositions, and so clearly and with such evident frankness, that it is impossible to doubt the truth."

He states that the deposit in question was made to preserve the faith of the Bank with the State of Louisiana, whose bonds were the basis of the capital of the Bank, and gives a history of the harsh and illegal measures of the pretended Government to compel the suspension of specie payments by the New-Orleans Banks, and to legalize Confederate currency, involving on their part only "submission to tyrannical power threatening its more tyrannic exercise," after resisting as long as they dared. at the risk of every dollar of their coin. At the coming of our troops, fearing the anarchy of the populace and the possible license of our troops, the money was placed in the hands of the agent of Hope & Co.

WOUNDED.

A large number of wounded arrived to-day from the Rappahannock.

CHRISTMAS—THE DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

The Government Departments were closed to-day and business generally suspended. There were happy times at all the hospitals. At some toasts, sentiments, speeches and good Christmas dinners were furnished the patients by the liberality of friends. The weather is fine.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's Garden.—Why "Faust and Marguerite," produced at Mr. Wheatley's charming theatre on Monday night, should be the delight of theatrical managers, (seeing that it is but an indifferent favorite with the public,) is one of those inscrutable mysteries that defy the ingenuity of human guessing, and refuse to be solved by any ordinary process of explanation. It is certainly not out of veneration for Goethe, for the dialogue of the Teuton Shakespeare is seldom used. Long before Goethe wrote, the play was a favorite with showmen. Performed before gaping mobs of peasantry by those early actors, the marrionettes, (alas! there are some wooden artists yet) it taught its little lesson of life, and raised its small voice against the danger of wisdom and the pride of learning. The great poet borrowed liberally from the machinery of the puppet show—and have his followers not done the same? A few years ago the work returned almost to its original conditions. The marrionettes, however, were members of the Ronzani ballet troupe. The aged *Faust* pirouetted with learned velocity. sold himself to the Devil with a cheerful caper, and waltzed smilingly to perdition by the side of a somewhat exposed *Marguerite*. That men betray and women are lost is indeed so trite a story, that it may be told by the toes as well as the mouth. The only wonder is that it is told at all, seeing that the telling seldom pays expenses.

Mr. Wheatley's version is the one used in London by Mr. Charles Keane. It is of reasonable brevity, and in a series of scenes points out the unpleasantness of the lower regions and the superior advantages of going to Heaven. *Mephistopheles* rather than *Faust* is made the leading character, but this is hardly a fault. The dialogue is not very brilliant for one or the other, whilst poor *Marguerite* has but little to do except look pretty. The part was fortunately intrusted to Miss Emily Thorne, a lady who has lacked opportunities of making herself known to our public, but who, we venture to say, will speedily win a large measure of esteem. The few lines which she has to speak were given with taste, tact and skill; and for the rest, she looked so charming that there are many graybeards in these enlightened days who would gladly renew their youth on any terms for her sake. The *Faust* of Mr. Shewell and the *Valentine* of Mr. James Lanergan were good average performances. Mr. J. R. Roberts, an actor of reputation, made his *début* as *Mephistopheles*, and gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. Mr. Roberts is a little emphatic in the manner of making his points; but the points are good, and the manner is probably the result of not knowing the house or the audience. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of the part we have had here.

The merit of the play is in its excellent scenery. We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably the attractiveness of a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. In the garden scene of the second act, Mr. Selwyn has touched upon ground that is seldom approached by scene painters, and most happily. The glitter of trembling chandeliers, and the irredescent flashings of many colored dresses, are effects so readily produced, that they are apt to seduce an artist from whatever little feeling he may happen to have. But Mr. Selwyn has here produced, by mere paint and brush, a picture of positive value, without a single meretricious adjunct in its composition. We can speak almost as heartily of every scene in the play, and without reserve of the dresses. The result, in fact, is a wholesome holiday piece; strange, fantastic and out of the ordinary range of the drama, but interesting and impressive. It will, we are sure, bear many repetitions.

Academy of Music.—Little Teresa Carreno's last concert at the Academy of Music was a complete success. The house has hardly presented so gay an appearance since the gala days of Piccolomini. It was completely filled. We have nothing to add to our previous remarks concerning this extraordinary child, who was congratulated by so large a party on her birthday, and with so much heartiness. Mme. D'Angri sang with immense spirit and effect, and was warmly applauded. It is a pity that we cannot hear this lady frequently on these boards. An *encore* was conceded to the very general request for more; a compliment which was also paid to Messrs. Campbell and Castle in their duet. Messrs. Theodore Thomas, F. Eben and Abella assisted with their usual skill.

The Theatre Francais.—M. Juignet, the enterprising manager of this charming little establishment, will repeat on Saturday evening, and for the second time in New-York, the original version of "Don Cæsar de Bazan." The various translations have obtained so much success on our boards that it can hardly fail to be interesting to the friends of art to witness the source from whence they have been taken. We shall be mistaken if the efforts of the manager are not amply rewarded by an overflowing house.

Edwin Booth at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.—This eminent tragedian made his second appearance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, and was greeted with one of the most numerous assemblages which ever congregated in that beautiful edifice. The house was filled from parquette to gallery with a most intelligent and fashionable audience, attracted mainly to see and hear one of whom fame had spoken so highly.

The plays were the tragedy of the "Iron Chest" and the comedy of "Katherine and Petruchio," which latter was substituted for Don Cæsar De Bazan"—the principal characters in both being sustained by Mr. Booth and Mrs. Julia Bennett Barrow. This lady created a most favorable impression on the occasion of her first appearance last Monday night. Of Mr. Booth's rendition of the character of Sir *Edward Mortimer*, we have spoken on a previous occasion. It was given in his best style. Mrs. Barrow as *Wilford*, confirmed the good impression already made by her. The interest of the audience never flagged from the rising to the falling of the curtain. In the comedy Mr. Booth, of course enacted *Petruchio*, and Mrs. Barrow *Katherine*. The brief season closes on Saturday night, when the "Merchant of Venice" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan" will be given. The success which Mr. Manager Stuart has thus far met with in Brooklyn should induce him to extend the season "a few nights longer."

An elephant or a bear in Broadway, is about as much of a phenomenon as a prima donna in the Bowery would be. But the "wild beastesses" have at last come out of their former holes and hiding-places to exhibit themselves in close contrast to the tamer monsters of the more fashionable localities. The roar of the lion is to be heard but a block and an octave above the soliloquies of Forrest, and the monkeys disport themselves in close juxtaposition to where erst the Ellsler danced.

A Menagerie and Zoological Institute has lately been opened on Broadway near Houston-street, and here is to be found about as motley a collection of elephants, bears, hyenas, and other pleasant animals of a carnivorous kind, as the country—or for that matter the City either—affords. The public are reminded by the advertisement in another column, that this magnificent snapping and snarling collection of animated nature—ill nature—is open day and evening, without intermission.

—Maj. Chipman, of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Antietam, is at home in Sandwich on a furlough.

—Col. Deming, now acting as Mayor of New-Orleans, receives a salary of $6,000 per annum.

[Advertisement.]
Barnum's Museum was so overrun yesterday that thousands who were unable to get in have urged the continuance of the attractions the balance of the week. Hence Boucicault's great drama, "Collen Bawn," will be played this afternoon and evening, and all the living curiosities will remain on exhibition at all hours.

[Advertisement.]
Lecture on Human Character—Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, to-night. Open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, and at the door.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains full reports of the Gen. Porter Court-Martial, from our Special Correspondent, with copies of documents that give interesting glances into the great history of the war. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

As a Holiday Present, Nothing is more Useful and acceptable than a PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER. For sale at No. 13 Platt-st., New-York, and by special agents throughout the United States.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

Adams—Demarest.—On Christmas Day, Dec. 25, at the Sixth Universalist Church, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, Mr. S. Gardiner Adams to Sophie M., eldest daughter of P. P. Demarest, Esq., all of this City.

Andrews—Neafie.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 24, at the South Baptist Church, by Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Charles H. Andrews to Mary E. Neafie, daughter of J. A. J. Neafie, tragedian, all of this City.

Edsall—Jerome.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Henry Edsall to M. Emma Jerome, eldest daughter of Mr. Thos J. Jerome, all of Brooklyn.

Titsworth—Olmstead.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, at Wantage, N. J., by Rev. H. F. Wadsworth, Mr. A. Titsworth to Mrs. Harriet Olmstead, both of Wantage.

DIED.

Brown.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, George Franklin Brown, son of George and Eliza Brown, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 153 Henry-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Chapman.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 25, Edith, infant daughter of Alfred and Sarah O. Chapman, aged 8 months and 27 days.

Clark.—In Staten Island, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, James Guyon Clark, Jr., son of Dr. James G. and Maria T. Clark, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Cushman.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Dec. 25, Mrs. Jane Cushman, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 52 East 16th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Emerson.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, Edward B. Emerson, son of the late Rev. Samuel M. Emerson, and son-in-law of the late Hon. Henry Shaw, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral at the house corner of [illegible]-st. and Park-av., on Friday next, at 3 o'clock. His friends are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.

French.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 25, Rev. Justus W. French, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, Seth B. Cole, Esq., No. 8 East Baltic-st., on Friday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Montpelier, Vt., for interment.

Goodman.—At Lenox, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, Mrs. Margaret W. Goodman, widow of John K. Goodman, late of this City, deceased, in the 73d year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

☞ Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

Hovey.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. I. P. Jones, Wall-st., Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, George Hovey, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at the above place on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Layton.—Near Fredericksburgh, Va., on Sunday, Dec. 14, from wounds received in battle on the 13th, Lieut. Thomas Layton, of Company E, 9th Regiment N. Y. S. M., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M.

Mason.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Dec. 18, in camp before Fredericksburgh, Nehemiah Mason, Jr., Co. E, 14th N. Y. S. M.

Notice of funeral will be given in papers to-morrow.

Norris.—On Thursday, Dec. 25, Capt. Robert T. Norris, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also pilots and members of the Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, No. 85 East 34th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Stuart.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 25, Arthur Stuart.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Tremain.—On Thursday morning, Lieut. Walter R. Tremain, of the 132d Regiment N. Y. S. V., second son of Edwin R. and Mary Tremain, of typhoid pneumonia, contracted whilst on duty at Suffolk, Va., aged 19 years.

His friends and those of his family, and the members of Third Company, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 30 West 35th-st.

Tucker.—On Wednesday evening, Dec 24, Miss Sarah Tucker.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from her late residence, No. 747 6th-av., corner of 44th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 609.—Dec. 24, 1862.

19, 70, 54, 53, 51, 34, 57, 60, 55, 28, 39, 65.

Kentucky, Class 610—Dec. 24, 1862.

9, 21, 55, 36, 60, 56, 34, 49, 16, 22, 13, 26.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

OF DECEMBER 16, 1862.

Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.
499	$1000	6118	$400	11402	$400	16688	$400	21014	$400
619	400	6195	400	11406	400	16696	1000	21146	400
679	400	6247	1000	11455	500	16837	400	21208	400
755	400	6263	400	11758	500	16879	400	21291	1000
828	400	6307	500	11866	400	17183	[illegible]	21378	500
963	500	6425	500	11999	400	17287	400	21545	400
996	500	6454	400	12173	500	17414	400	21546	400
1638	400	6497	400	12188	400	17463	400	21786	400
2145	400	6703	400	12249	400	17475	400	21975	500
2181	1000	6772	500	12411	400	17555	400	22168	500
2344	500	6811	400	12463	400	17587	500	22511	100000
2651	500	7421	1000	12857	400	17639	400	22568	400
2358	400	7447	500	12802	1000	17647	400	22569	1000
2445	400	7478	1000	12862	400	17763	400	22598	400
2536	400	7486	400	13110	400	17798	500	22624	10000
2552	1000	7551	500	13125	400	17857	400	22941	400
2582	400	7602	400	13196	500	17889	400	23063	500
2639	400	7610	400	13229	500	17901	400	23058	400
2690	400	7923	400	13247	400	18134	400	23092	400
2844	500	8366	500	13328	400	18161	400	23103	500
2830	400	8623	400	13391	400	18233	400	23161	400
3334	400	8693	400	13442	400	18245	400	23420	400
3636	500	8755	400	13604	500	18371	400	23556	400
3744	400	9007	500	13610	50000	18506	500	23893	1000
3919	1000	9201	400	13703	400	18880	400	23914	500
4076	400	9229	500	14017	400	18914	400	23923	400
4331	400	9323	400	14156	400	18978	400	24041	400
4390	400	9472	400	14350	500	19008	400	24045	400
4469	30000	9645	400	14359	400	19010	400	24243	400
4496	400	9657	400	14373	500	19215	500	24302	500
4602	500	9693	500	14501	5000	19367	400	24571	400
4607	400	9912	500	14638	520	19509	400	24670	509
4840	400	9913	400	14679	500	19510	400	24805	400
4842	1000	9993	400	14693	500	19542	500	25113	400
4868	500	10004	400	14708	500	19671	400	25177	400
5200	400	10137	400	14958	400	19870	500	25263	400
5201	400	10141	400	15357	400	20069	500	25293	1000
5336	400	10199	400	15422	500	20096	400	25346	400
5358	500	10361	400	15427	400	20103	400	25354	400
5412	400	10662	400	15534	400	20196	400	25378	500
5436	400	10840	400	15600	400	20237	400	25485	1000
5139	400	10999	400	15698	400	20257	400	25539	400
5563	400	11037	400	15794	400	20409	400	25732	400
5670	500	11053	400	16001	400	20556	400	25817	1000
5712	400	11190	400	16214	400	20776	400	25823	500
5755	400	11251	400	16307	400	20940	400	25832	400
5758	400	11318	400	16601	400	20973	500	25946	400
5925	400	11376	1000						

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes
22300	$600	22567	$400	13608	$400	14589	$400	4467	$400
22510	600	22568	400	13609	400	14590	400	4468	400
22512	600	22570	400	13611	400	14592	400	4470	400
22513	600	22571	400	13612	400	14593	400	4471	400

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LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Thanksgiving—Recovery of a White Boy from the Indians—The Territorial Legislature, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

His Excellency, Gov. STEPHEN S. HARDING, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Territory, setting apart Thursday, Jan. 1, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for his mercies to us as a people. The proclamation is at once religious, argumentative, flowery and exhortative. The Mormons have notions of their own on religious subjects, and are more than usually self-willed in regard to them, but doubtless the day will be observed as requested by the Governor, more especially as the first Thursday in each month is an old established day of fasting and prayer in this city among the faithful, and probably in the country settlements too. Truly, as the Governor says, the people of Utah have great cause to be thankful; they have reaped an abundant harvest of the grains of the field and the fruits of the garden and orchard, and moreover, they are far removed from the scenes of civil war which now disfigure so many fair places on this goodly continent.

As I stated last week, Maj. MCGEARY and his detachment of volunteer cavalry, returned from their Cache Valley expedition on Thursday, and brought with them the little white boy, the object of the enterprize. The troops had a brush with the Indians before the boy was given up, and it was at first stated that three or four Indians bit the dust. But an Indian knocked over is not inevitably killed, the redskins clinging to dear life as tenaciously as a tom-cat. So the story now goes—none killed on either side.

But now, after the fight, comes the argument. On the side of the whites it is that the boy is the son of massacred white emigrants. But the Indians themselves tell a very different story. They affirm that the youngster is no pure white, but a half-breed, the son of a Frenchman, and nephew, by the mother's side of course, of the veritable WASH-I-KEEK, of the tolerably well reputed Shoshones chief, whose whereabouts chiefly are within a circle of which Fort Bridger is the centre. If the child is a pale-face, pure and simple, all right. If not, then the Indians may select their opportunity to retaliate, or at least procure what they consider a fair equivalent in the shape of ox or horseflesh, though WASH-I-KEEK has sustained a reputation hitherto for honesty and humanity as an Indian.

Our extra fine weather was interrupted on Monday by boisterous wind and consequent suffocating dust, rendering the day decidedly the most unpleasant we have experienced for a long season. Camp Douglas was caught in the storm, and a little ruffled by it. The camp being located near the western base of the Wasatch Mountains, and within a mile of where the spur northward projects westward to the city, is certainly "elegantly" situated for experiencing the eccentricities of the "power of the air." A belt of trees often baffles Old Boreas, or breaks the force of his efforts. But the mountains are no shelter. The subtle winds rush down their sides, or sweep around their recesses, with apparently accelerated power, and it is altogether likely, unless very well secured, that the 400 loads of hay recently stacked in the camp, with tents and other semi-fixtures, will be inspired to play sundry fantastic terpsichorean pranks, ending with a grand gallopade which will land many of them on the sides of the adjacent mountains.

The Territorial Legislature will meet on Monday, and will hold the forthcoming session in the Council House in this city. It is a most uncommon thing for that body to meet before the snow falls, but such promises to be the case this year. Last season all taxes were repealed excepting a territorial tax of one per cent., two-thirds of the same payable in cash, to meet the national direct tax. This measure was very obnoxious to the people, as many of them get little or no cash, and those who do are not anxious to pay it on tax accounts. It is therefore generally hoped and expected that last year's law will give place to one less stringent, especially as there is no direct tax to be met next year.

Amusements and recreations are coming on. Dancing parties occur weekly. The theatre is rapidly approaching a serviceable completion, if not an absolutely full one, and the "Deseret Dramatic Association" is exceedingly busy with rehearsals for the forthcoming theatrical campaign. The "Deseret Musical Association," assisted by the "fiddlers" of the theater, is to give two concerts in the Tabernacle on the 9th and 13th inst. The lectures at the Seventies' Hall continue semi-weekly, recently delivered ones being on historical subjects, and on Friday the noxious weed is to be shown up in all its hideous deformity. JOEL SHEW, Dr. RUSH, and perhaps King JAMES will most likely give their testimony once more by proxy. These lectures are exceedingly well attended, the room, however, not being a very large one. A Mr. MATTHEWS is also giving magic lantern exhibitions. Astronomy is his principal subject of illustration.

Mr. HITESMAN, of the "Valley Home," has been fined $100 by Alderman CLINTON, for keeping a gambling house, and two or three persons who have been dispensing liquor, without asking permission of the city fathers, or paying them tribute, have been similarly dealt with. This is certainly hard on the thirsty souls who can't live without firewater and "poker;" but they must submit to the powers that be, or take the consequences. This is a thing always taken for granted in all solid governments, and so it must be at Salt Lake.

How Gen. Curtis Deals with Rebellious Clergymen and their Wives.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 19, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 2.—Whereas, on account of unmistakable evidence of sympathy with the rebellion on the part of Rev. SAM'L B. MCPHEETERS, Pastor of the Pine-street Church, certain loyal members of his congregation, about six months since, urged him to avow his sentiments openly, and to take a stand in favor of the Government, which he has refused to do, and has also published and circulated two letters within the last two weeks, in which he not only refuses to avow himself a friend of the Government, but also refuses to declare whether he is in favor of the success of the authorities of the nation in their efforts to put down a cruel and desolating rebellion, and has failed to remove a wide-spread and increasing impression that he desires the success of the rebel cause; and whereas, the said MCPHEETERS, acting with others of the same denomination, has used all the influence of his ministerial character to prevent the body of the Church with which he is connected from declaring or manifesting loyalty to the Government, and has refused to observe, in their obvious meaning and intent, the recommendation of the President of the United States, to the various Churches, and has allowed the influence of his wife, his brothers, and intimate associates, to seduce him from an open and manly support of the Government into active sympathy with the rebellion, whereby the influence of his ministerial position has greatly encouraged the enemies of the Government in their wicked schemes for its overthrow, and is still exerting an injurious influence, especially upon the youth and other members of his congregation, leading them to believe that he sympathizes with the rebels and justifies their cause, and to adopt sentiments of hostility to the Government and to become active rebels; and whereas, in all his course of unfriendliness to the Government, and sympathy with, and favor to, rebels, the said MCPHEETERS has been stimulated and encouraged, if not led on, by his wife, who openly avows herself a rebel; whereby the said MCPHEETERS and his wife have forfeited their right to the protection and favor of the Government in their present position, and have become promoters of rebellion and civil discord;

Therefore, it is ordered that the said MCPHEETERS and his wife leave the State of Missouri within ten days after the service of this order, and that they take up their residence within the Free States north of Indianapolis and west of Pennsylvania, and remain there during the war, and that said MCPHEETERS cease from this date to exercise the functions of his office within the State of Missouri, and that he deliver to the Clerk of the Session of Pine-street Church all books, records, and papers belonging to that Church.

It is further ordered that the Church edifice, its books and papers, at the corner of Eleventh and Pine streets, be placed under the control of three loyal members of Pine-street Church, named GEORGE P. STRONG, JAMES M. CORBITT, and JOHN M. FERGUSON, who shall see that its pulpit be filled by a loyal minister of the Gospel, who can invoke the blessing of the Head of the Church upon the efforts of the Government to reestablish its authority.

By command of Major-Gen. CURTIS.

F. A. DICK,
Provost-Marshal General Department Missouri.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

Farewell Order by Gen. Wool—Gen. Schenck Succeeds to the Command.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 22.

The military command of the Middle Department, or Eighth Army Corps, will be to-day assumed by Maj.-Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK—Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL retiring. The latter, after visiting Washington to-day, will proceed, to-morrow morning, to his home, in Troy, N. Y. It is understood he will be assigned to an important command shortly to be established in the East, with New-York City as headquarters. The following orders and addresses will be issued from the headquarters of the Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 64.—The following orders are hereby published: "Headquarters of the Army, Washington, Dec. 17, 1862—Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, Baltimore—General: The President having appointed Major-Gen. R. C. SCHENCK to the command of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, you will turn over to him the command accordingly, on his reporting to relieve you. Signed—H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief."

In obedience to the orders of the President, the General having reported, I hereby announce that from this day the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps will be under the command of Major-Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

In taking leave, I avail myself of the occasion to announce to the troops of my late command my expressions of regret at parting from them, of the great satisfaction I have derived from the manner in which they have generally performed the duties devolving upon them, while under my command, and to express my earnest desire that, under their new and gallant General, they will continue that devotion to good order, discipline and improvement so essential to an efficient and patriotic service to the country, especially in the present momentous struggle for preserving the integrity of the Union against the evils of rebellion.

To the citizens of this extensive department, and especially to those of the city of Baltimore, with whom, during the period of my command, I have been officially or otherwise associated, I have the honor as well as the pleasure, to express my sincere thanks for the courtesy and uniform kindness which I have generally received at their hands, and from which I cannot sever my official connection without extending to them my sincere and heartfelt wishes for their future welfare, both social and political.

On assuming the command of this department, I found the State of Maryland recognized as still adhering to the Union, and not in rebellion against the National Government. Considering it, therefore, as one of the loyal States, my whole conduct has been shaped with a view of retaining it within the folds of the Union; and I am happy, on leaving it, to have it in my power publicly to declare that quiet, peace and good order reign, not only generally throughout the State, but also in the City of Baltimore, and the latter may, at the present time, be proclaimed as a model city for order and good government.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—Having been appointed by the President to the command of the Middle Department and Eighth Corps, I hereby announce my assumption this day of the duties of the position.

In entering upon these duties thus assigned to me, I have but to express to the troops composing this corps my hope that they will continue to evince the same obedience, discipline and good order which they have generally manifested, as I understand, under Maj.-Gen. WOOL, the brave and tried veteran and respected chieftain whom I succeed. With such disposition and conduct manifested uniformly on the part of officers and men, and an endeavor on my part to be just and considerate in all my government and treatment of them, I feel a good degree of confidence that our relations to each other will be mutually pleasant, and our joint discharge of duty profitable to the service of our common country.

To the citizens residing within this military department I would also briefly announce the leading principle or rule of conduct by which I consider it my duty to regulate my official connection with them. We are in now in the midst of a struggle which involves the perpetuity and very existence of our national Government. To the Government we all, individually, as good citizens, owe our first allegiance. In the unhappy contest, therefore, arising from the present causeless and unnatural rebellion, there can be but two sides, with no middle ground on which any honest man or true patriot can stand. I can understand and make all due allowance for differences in the expression and manifestation of loyalty or disloyalty arising out of the varieties of temperament association, or habits of thought and education; but the essential distinguishing principle remains ever the same. The loyal and true citizen adheres to and supports his Government with a faithfulness paramount to all sectional or personal interests or attachments; the disloyal is not only he who stands in open arms, boldly denying his fealty, and seeking by force to overthrow our Union and Constitution, but in this class I think must be included also those who show by the expression of their sympathy and by their daily conversation and conduct, that they concur, and would coöperate, if they dare, with the misguided men who are now in open revolt. Nobody who loves our free institutions will pretend that thoughts or opinions, if that were possible, should be suppressed, or would desire to invade or disturb the sacredness of private life or conversation; but, in this view of civil obligation, it must not be complained of if any public or open demonstrations, or declarations of sympathy with treason, should provoke a strict and heedful observation of the conduct of the offending party, and lead even to punishment or restraint, if accompanied by acts of complicity or anything tending to danger or disorder. This being my view of what might become the course of my duty, I frankly declare it, that all may be notified in advance. But, at the same time I trust, with my whole heart, that no occasion may arise to even doubt the determination of any citizen within the Department to uphold the lawful Government of his country, and, least of all, a citizen of Maryland, on whose part any act of disloyalty now, after the noble course taken by his State, would be a double treason.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Major-General Commanding.

The officers composing the staff of Gen. WOOL have not yet received orders, except the several aide-de-camps or personal staff; these will accompany the General to New-York. Gen. SCHENCK has not yet completed the list of his staff officers; those of Gen. WOOL will, therefore, remain here for a few days, until the list is completed and they are relieved. Major CONSTABLE will, until relieved or detailed, continue to act as Military Provost-Marshal, and all previous orders in regard to officers and soldiers will be rigidly enforced and observed. The headquarters of the department will, it is understood, be continued in the building on Holiday-street, near the Mayor's Office.

Embalming the Dead—A Process Practicable To All.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The modern processes by which the bodies of officers and soldiers of the army have been embalmed and restored to their friends is not the least of the blessings which science has bestowed upon the world since the beginning of the war. The expense of this process, in most cases, places its advantages beyond the reach of people of moderate means. Those who have adopted the business as a profession are, in some cases, extortionous in their charges, particularly where officers are the subjects; and the whole matter is surrounded by professional secrecy impenetrable to persons of unscientific tastes.

A matter of so great general utility and importance should not be monopolized, or turned *wholly* to individual emolument. It may not be out of place to give, in this connection, a simple recipe by which any physician or surgeon of ordinary capacity can embalm the dead, and preserve them from decomposition or putrefaction for a length of time to answer all practical requirements. The following was handed to me, shortly after the battle of Antietam, by the Medical Director of the Ninth Army Corps:

The liquid chloride of zinc injected into the carotid or femoral artery, will preserve bodies from decomposition or putrefaction for a great length of time.

The mode of obtaining this liquid is to take (say) a quart of hydrochloric acid in an earthen vessel, and add small pieces of zinc until reaction ceases.

This liquid may be diluted in the proportion of one part to four of water. From one quart to three pints of this dilution chloride of zinc will be sufficient to effect the purpose desired.

(Signed,) H. W. RIVERS,
Surgeon of Volunteers, and Medical Director Ninth Army Corps.

E. S.

THE COAST SURVEY.—Prof. BACHE, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has submitted to the Treasury Department his estimates for the coming fiscal year, from which we learn that the amount of appropriations required amount to but little more more than half that of 1860-61, and is much diminished from that of 1861-62.

For general expenses there will be wanted $19,000; for field-work along the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, $61,000; for the same along Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, $17,500; for parts of Maryland and Virginia, $13,500; for part of Virginia and North-Carolina, $15,000; for the Carolinas and Georgia, $16,000; and for the Gulf States, $36,000; making a total of $178,000, which, by certain other necessities, will be increased to $306,000.

These estimates will enable the work of the survey to continue, whenever parties can move freely and continue steadily the office work, which is of such immediate importance to the naval and military arms of the Government. The work has generally been carried on by civilians connected with the survey, as all the naval officers, excepting two, have been returned to their respective services. Sixteen officers of the survey of different grades have been detailed for service with the army in this latitude. Parties have been and are now ready at Key West to coöperate with the army and navy in that quarter; and on the Pacific coast the work has gone one without material interruption.—*National Intelligencer.*

Important to Furniture Dealers.

DECISION BY COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

Mr. E. P. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, Chairman of a Committee appointed to make certain inquiries regarding the interpretation of the tax law, has received the following letter from Commissioner BOUTWELL:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Dec. 11, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of Nov. 20, calling attention to a series of questions in reference to the tax on furniture, &c., propounded by a Committee of which you were Chairman, was duly received.

My answer has been unavoidably delayed until the present time. I now reply that the following regulations have been adopted, after due consideration, and I trust will be found to cover the various points in the series of questions submitted by your Committee:

Looking-glass and picture-frames are manufactures, and subject to tax as such, but the placing of the mirror or picture in the frame does not constitute a new manufacture, nor render the article liable to additional taxation.

Furniture finished, with the exception of oiling, waxing, painting or varnishing, on which the excise duty has been paid, shall not be subject to additional taxation in consequence of such oiling, waxing, painting or varnishing.

The addition of a marble slab to tables or other furniture is not construed as the production of a new manufacture, *provided* that the taxes on the materials have been previously paid.

Mattresses are a manufacture, and liable to taxation as such.

I again refer to the general rule, already published, that all articles which are so well known and so generally used as to have a commercial value, must be taxed as manufactures.

I have sent a copy of the foregoing regulations to S. P. GILBERT, Esq., Assessor of the Thirty-second District of New-York. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

PERSONAL.

—An impudent fellow, signing himself Geo. Farnam, recently wrote a letter from La Crosse, Wis., to Assistant-Postmaster Randall, offering him $400 if he would secure him a certain appointment. Mr. Randall replied thus:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1862.

SIR: The inclosed is a copy of a letter I received to-day. When changes are merited I shall make them, without regard to personal interests or local controversies. But I desire it to be understood that I am not to be approached after the manner of this letter. You will cause it to be published, with this note, in a La Crosse paper.

Very truly, &c.,
ALEX. W. RANDALL.

To Postmaster, La Crosse, Wis.

—Mr. Adams, our Minister, has just transmitted to the President of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, by the direction of President Lincoln, the sum of £100 as a donation to its general funds, and also about $150 more, to be distributed among the crew of one of the boats which went to the relief of the *Annie E. Hooper*, which was wrecked on the British coast some months ago.

—The romantic story about Gen. Burnside being a tailor's apprentice, and receiving his appointment as a West Point cadet from Secretary Caleb Smith, then Member of Congress from Indiana, is a *canard* made out of whole cloth. Burnside's father was a wealthy and influential man; the son never mended breeches for a living, but assisted his father in the Clerk's office of Union County, Ind.; and the cadetship was secured through Oliver H. Smith, then Member of Congress from that District.

—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in describing the death of Gen. Bayard, says: "During the night he was in perfect possession of his faculties, and dictated several letters—one to his father, one to the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married, and one to Col. Colburn, of Gen. McClellan's Staff. In the letter to the latter he said: 'Tell McClellan that my last regret, as a military man is, that I did not die serving under him.'"

—The rebel Gen. Maxcy Gregg, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Fredericksburgh, was, on his mother's side, of Rhode Island origin, his grandmother being the daughter of Commodore Esex Hopkins, of revolutionary memory, who married Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D. D., the second President of Brown University, and afterward President of the College of Columbia, S. C., where their daughter, the mother of the General, now resides.

—Messrs. W. T. Johnson and David Sheean, of Galena, Ill., who were arrested in August last, by order of Secretary Stanton, passed through Chicago on Saturday last, having been released from confinement. Some of their friends attempted to give them a welcome, but the speeches which they made in response were rendered almost inaudible by the jeers which greeted them.

—Hannah Griswold, a widow, residing in Johnson, Vt., is 83 years old, and as straight as a maiden of 16 years. During the past year she has knit three pairs of double mittens in four days, and can thread a cambric needle, or read the finest print, without the aid of glasses. She has been the mother of sixteen children, by whom she has had ninety-six grandchildren and seventy great grand-children, making in all, 182 descendants.

—Rev. H. C. Fish, D.D., of Newark, New-Jersey, has taken the fifty dollar premium offered through the *Observer* and *Independent* for the best treatise on profanity. The selection was made from about one hundred manuscripts, and this is the third premium which the same author has taken.

—The New-York Life Insurance Company has determined to pay a policy of $2,000 on the life of the late Capt. H. C. Irish, of Paterson, of the Thirteenth New-Jersey Regiment, who supposed he had paid the war risk, although his widow could discover no evidence of the fact.

—The Register in Philadelphia has refused to admit to probate the will of the late Casper Lukem, M. D., because his signature was omitted from the last page of the document, although all the other pages had it affixed. His relations contested its validity because it contained a provision for the establishment of a Foundling hospital.

—The City Council of Galena, Ill., has passed resolutions calling upon Gov. Yates to demand the release of Madison Y. Johnson and David Sheehan, who are held as political prisoners. In compliance with this request, Gov. Yates has forwarded formal application for the release of these individuals by Secretary Stanton.

—Mary Ann Rythers, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has applied for a decree of divorce from her husband, because he is an officer and doing service in he rebel army.

—Brig.-Gen. W. S. Smith, of the Army of the Cumberland, has just been married to a young lady of Bowling Green, Ky.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Dec. 11	Liverpool	Portland.
Europa	Dec. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Etna	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	Dec. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Dec. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Bavaria	Dec. 27	New-York	Southampton
Scotia	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.	

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.
GORDON MCKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRESENTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.

STRUELENS & PALMERS,
At their establishment,
NOS. 66 AND 68 DUANE-ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway.
Offer at retail, for the Holidays,
A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystalized and Glacés,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG;
No. 20 John-st.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF
P. J. HOMES,
All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.
N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost.
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

POPULAR TRADE IN BOYS' CLOTHING.
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING has been again replenished for the holidays, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN BOYS' CLOTHING.—Purchasers of youth's, boys' and children's clothing, will please to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Prices have been reduced again to suit customers. J. WOLF, No. 371 Broadway.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
3,000 Yards MEDIUM and LIGHT COLORED SILKS suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75 cents per yard.
8,000 Yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s. and 12s. per yard.
4,000 Yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
ALSO
TEN CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
3 cases Plaid Alpaca, pretty styles, only 20 cents per yard. worth 37½ cents.
3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.
4 cases best make of Calicos, at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Parametta, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART.
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
Invite particular attention of parties furnishing FOR THE HOLIDAYS, to their LARGE STOCK of UPHOLSTERY and FURNISHING GOODS.
THEIR EXTENSIVE FACILITIES ENABLE THEM TO FILL ORDERS WITH THE GREATEST EXPEDITION. THEIR STOCK, IN POINT OF EXTENT AND VARIETY, IS UNRIVALED, AND IS OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

A LARGE JOB LOT OF
RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
Just received from Paris ex steamer *China*, worth $100 each, will be sold singly from $50 to $65,
At
GEORGE CAREY'S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent,
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a neat, obliging and trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; has the best of references, and will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is an American Protestant; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; best City references. Call at her present employers, No. 60 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

MRS. M. C. GREEN, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at MRS. GREEN'S.

MALES.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a dry goods, grain, flour, hardware or tea-house, as a salesman, entry clerk or book-keeper, by one who has had several years' experience, and can give satisfactory references; has traveled through all the Western, Middle, part of New-England, and both Canadas. Address, or call on R. B. C., No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT OF SOME KIND BY a young man, (a painter by trade;) can write a good business hand, keep accounts, &c.; the best of City reference given. Address, for three days, PAINTER, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house; dry goods preferred; unexceptionable reference; salary no object. Address K. S. T., Sweeney's Hotel, stating where and when an interview may be had.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TWO FIRST-CLASS salesmen, who have a thorough acquaintance with the cash and short-time dry goods jobbing trade; none but experienced salesmen need apply. Call before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M. J. D. LEWIS & CO, 101 Chambers-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block manufacturer; a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address No. 67 Court-st., Newark, N. J.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, as seamstress and lady's maid, a Protestant, one who understands her business perfectly, and can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 19 East 17th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 12 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 20th, a large BAY MARE, 16 hands high, long mane and tail, white star in the face, one white hind foot; there was also a small bunch upon the inside of the left fore-leg, near the knee. Whoever will give information or return said mare will receive the above reward. DAVID BROWN, Greenwich, Conn.

FOUND—DEC. 21, 1862, OUTSIDE OF SANDY Hook, a "Raymond's" METALLIC LIFE BOAT, painted white. The owner can have the same, by applying at No. 69 South-st., Pilot Office, and paying charges.

LOST—ON 10TH OR 11TH INST., TWO GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS, Egyptian figures. Finder will be rewarded at No. 64 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.
ALSO,
A SMALL COLLECTION, BY MR. ROSSITER.
BY D. W. IVES & CO.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock,
AT
THE INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, 625 BROADWAY.
In announcing the sale of the private collection of a well-known connoisseur of this City, we would state that all the pictures were purchased from the artists themselves, being principally painted to order, and form an exceedingly rare combination of examples by such distinguished artists as William Hart, Church, J. G. Brown, Innes, Van Beest, Kensett, Edwin White, Coutourier, Delissard, Roudel, J. D. Blondel and others.
We have also been favored with instructions to sell, at the same time,
TWENTY FINE PAINTINGS BY MR. ROSSITER, being the latest productions of this distinguished artist's pencil.
Full particulars to-morrow. On exhibition and catalogues ready the day and evening before sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.
HOMINY AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock M., at Spader's storehouse, No. 23 Bridge-st., near Whitehall-st., 65 barrels hominy, slightly damaged, suitable for horse, hog, or chicken feed.
Sale positive. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Household furniture, moved for convenience of sale, velvet and brussels carpets, stair carpets, rosewood lounges in green reps, easy chairs in reps, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany quartettes, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood marble-top dressing stands, buff window shades, black walnut cribs, mahogany lounges in leather, black walnut cane-seat chairs, hip baths, mahogany chairs, and arm chairs, arm chairs in hair cloth, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, gas chandeliers, brackets, tin ware, glass and crockery ware, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture; also gilt frame oil paintings.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF FINE-MADE FURS, ROBES, &c., &c.—By A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, a large and general assortment of valuable and costly furs, consisting of mink, fitch, mountain and stone martin, sable, squirrel, coney and water-mink cloaks, robes, half and full capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs; a large assortment of children's furs, wolf, bear, buffalo and cat robes, collars, caps, gloves, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. Particular attention is invited.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 24th-st., lot of Caen-stone, to pay storage and charges.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Executor.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., short block from Atlantic and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Location very desirable. Terms easy. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 317 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEAR UNION-SQUARE—An elegant house, with lease of lot; house 25x55, with extension; lot 25x103. House elegantly decorated and in fine order. For permit and particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW-JERSEY LANDS, in large or small tracts; also garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands. 1 to 20 acres each, payable $1 a week; also village lots, $10 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest. Price $10,000—$4,500 bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS TO SUIT, TO LET.—The first, second and third floors, in the new buildings, Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st., between Market and Pike streets; light rooms 40x24 feet, well lighted, hoist wheels and steady power; will be let separately or together. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED.—WANTED, A WORK-shop, well lighted, with steam power, or one suitable for its introduction. It must be located between Canal and Fourth-st., and not more than three streets east or west of Broadway. Any one having such a building, or one that could readily be converted, address, stating size and situation, FACTORY, Box No. 1,399 N. Y. P. O.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN A PRIvate house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bed-rooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the West side, and not above 23d-st.; price not to exceed $40 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE; IT MUST be located between 12th and 24th sts. Address F. H., Box No. 1,337 P. O., stating particulars and terms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
The newest and best styles, at low prices
"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.
Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.
Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (78th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent, of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treaty on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY,
No. 2 Leroy-place, (corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts.)
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS
Of producing Surface Printing Plates (wood cuts) by the aid of Photography.
Publishers will find it to their interest to examine the work and the prices of this Company.
Photographs of superior quality taken.
Prints and Photographic copies of good engravings sold and made to order.
Letters to be addressed to the American Phototype Company.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.
J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

MORTGAGES WANTED.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
From $1,000 to $75,000,
On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.
$25,000 TO LOAN OUT OF TOWN.
Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. 16, 395, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,398, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL, }
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.
W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

NOTICE.—HAMILTON AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—All past due Coupons, including those due July 1, 1862, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
DEC. 19, 1862.

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, BROKERS AND BANKERS,
No. 50 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

ROCHESTER CITY BONDS FOR SALE.—$12,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Rochester, N. Y., issued for municipal purposes, twenty years to run. Interest payable in New-York March and September.
CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $150,000 first mortgage ten per cent. bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by
G. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 24, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, OR will be divided in sums of not less than $20,000, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, at 6 per cent. interest.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid *on presentation* IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent. excise tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY (50) OR more Coupons due Jan. 1st prox., on United States Bonds, are requested to hand them in for examination, with schedules of the numbers and loans, at least three days prior to that date. Blank schedules will be furnished on application at the interest desk of this office. Care should be taken not to include in these schedules Coupons of three-years seven and three-tenth per cent. Bonds, or five-twenty six per cent. Bonds, as in such cases the schedules will be thrown out for correction.

It will facilitate very much if small holders will present with the Coupons, at maturity, a slip of paper with the numbers of the Coupons and the years of issue of the Loans.

Checks for schedules will be ready for delivery on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY STOCK—Milwaukee and Horicon Bonds; Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Stock and Bonds bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1862.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 10th day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The Three Per Cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company.
W. N. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held at Jersey City, this 12th day of December, 1862, a dividend of Four per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, and Four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable on the second day of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 106 Liberty-st., New York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., and the United States Government tax on the same, has been declared payable to the stockholders of this Company on the 12th January, 1863. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st inst., and opened on the 10th of January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order, G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DRYER.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 8. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 24, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 5th January, 1863.

The Transfer Books will be closed from date to Jan. 5, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8, o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A DAIRY OF milk of four or five cows, of forty quarts each. Three and one-half cents per quart will be paid until April 1, and payments punctual. Inquire at Gour's Hotel, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$165
Second Cabin Passage............100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$140
Second Cabin Passage............80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICA,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 20.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from............$110 to $155 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table............$80

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food............$65

Steerage, with superior accommodations............$35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH............Saturday............Dec. 27
GLASGOW............Saturday............Jan. 3
ETNA............Saturday............Jan. 10
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 (Sundays included) P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISKE, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau............$50 00
Passage money to Havana............70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—THE steamer RELIEF, Capt. Richardson, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, Dec. 26, 1862, at 3 P. M. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Rates of passage, $60 first cabin, $50 second cabin. For freight or passage, apply to
D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS—Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster st.—Storage for carriages of every description.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.
MAJOR THOMPSON,
Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF
EDWIN BOOTH,
IN BROOKLYN,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will make his
THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE
in Brooklyn in
TWO OF HIS GREATEST CHARACTERS,
as
SHYLOCK,
In Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
and as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
Sustained by that brilliant favorite,
MRS. JULIA BARROW,
as
PORTIA
AND MARITANA,

And a company including the names of H. F. Daly, A. H. Davenport, O. Marlowe, J. J. PRIOR, T. G. Owens, S. B. Wilkins, Ferris, France, Russell, Mrs. Hind, Marlowe, and Miss Nina Foster. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½.

Ladies and gentlemen are required to attend rehearsal at 11 o'clock to-day.
REMEMBER,
LAST NIGHT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
FRIDAY, Dec. 26,
SIXTH NIGHT
Of the very popular comedy,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Harry Jasper (originally acted by him)	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie	Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew	Mr. George Holland
Adolphus	Mr. Floyd
Frederick Adderly	Mr. Reynolds
William	Mr. Turner
Emma Thorton	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton	Miss Fanny Morant

SATURDAY, and MONDAY,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
"Money," "Love and Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends" will be repeated.
In preparation "Pauline," "Everybody's Friend," and other Plays.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director............Carl Anschutz
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 26,
For this night only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre of
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE.)
THE MAGIC FLUTE, (DIE ZAUBERFLOETE,)
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27,
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (FIGARO'S WEDDING.)
SUNDAY, Dec. 28—Fifteenth Grand Sacred Concert.
MONDAY, Dec. 29—The first time of the new Opera of
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1862,
LA MERE DE FAMILLE,
UN TENOR LEGER,
UN HAMME DU SUD.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock précise.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
The fourth of the Series of
PROMENADE CONCERTS,
will take place at
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1862.

Tickets can be obtained of the Orderly Sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.

Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the concert.

NOTICE—MR. MASON JONES.

The Oration on "St. Paul," advertised yesterday to be delivered at the Academy of Music on Sunday evening next, WILL NOT BE GIVEN AS ANNOUNCED; the directors of the Academy forbidding Mr. Jones delivering an oration gratuitously in that building.
MR. MASON JONES
WILL DELIVER ORATIONS IN
New-Haven, Dec. 29.
Brooklyn, (Dr. Strong's Church,) Dec. 30.
Hartford, Dec. 31.
Yonkers, Jan. 2.
Brooklyn Academy of Music, Jan. 3.
Albany, Jan. 5.
And on subsequent evenings in Troy and Hudson.
Applications for engaging Mr. Mason Jones to be addressed to Box No. 1,252 Post-office, New-York.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; regulating and grading in Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventh-ninth-street; paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, and for crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number thirty-four and a half. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues; on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-ninth-street; on both sides of Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and south side of Seventy-ninth streets, between Third and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; on both sides of Whitehall-street, between Pearl and State streets; south side of Pearl-street, between State and Moore streets; on north side of State-street, Ward numbers six hundred and ninety-eight, six hundred and ninety-nine, seven hundred, seven hundred and one, and seven hundred and two.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
HAMLIN BABCOCK, }
ANTHONY MILLER, } Committee.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, }

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862. RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, }
THOMAS FANNING, JR., } Executors.

F. CURET,
764 BROADWAY, 766
Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Patés, Gelantin, Water Ices, Sherbets, &c.
Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7, begin at 7¾; over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
UNABATED SUCCESS
Of the great Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.

The most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed. Received at each representation by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
From the rise to the fall of the curtain.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
The whole produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST.
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented, after many months of careful preparation, the
GRAND, ROMANTIC, SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE,
in which
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
will make his fourth appearance at this theatre, in his celebrated character of
MEPHISTOPHILES.

Faust	Mr. L. R. Shewell	Valentine	Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander	Mr. A. W. Fenno	Seibel	Mr. C. Lamb
Marguerite	Miss Emily Thorne		
Martha	Miss Mary Wells	Helene	Mrs. Mark Smith

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WINTER GARDEN.
GLORIOUS CHRISTMAS BILL.
THREE MERRY PIECES
For the Holidays.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Dec. 26,
those charming artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Will appear in three pieces. Mr. Williams' exquisite legendary drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
LANTY McLAUGHLIN....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY.........MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by the beautiful burlesque of
THE MAGIC JOKE.
To conclude with Lover's happiest of farces,
THE HAPPY MAN,
with innumerable
SONGS,
DANCES
and
DELIGHTS.

NIBLOS' CONCERT SALOON.
GOODWIN & WILDER'S
POLYMORAMA OF THE WAR.
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK;
TO-NIGHT AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
The next performance on WEDNESLAY, Dec. 31.
Grand success. Received with thunders of applause.
Every event connected with the Great Rebellion faithfully portrayed.
The Horrors of War.
The Desperate Struggle on the Battle-field.
Victories on Land and Water.
Humors of Camp Life.
Beautiful Scenic and Grand Dioramic Effects.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; entertainment commences at 7¾ o'clock. Matinées open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents; children accompanied by their parents to reserved seats, 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
PALACE OF MUSIC BRASS BAND,
AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE,
Under the sole management of
J. G. COLLINS,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AND
CHRISTMAS DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Negro Minstrelsy of a superior order and Burlesque Opera.
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
In three acts.

Lucretia	Miss Julia Gould
Grumaro	G. Swaine Buckley
Ovidina	R. Bishop Buckley
Duke	J. A. Palmer

Tickets, 25 cents.
Doors open at 6¾; Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS
OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR
Will be exhibited during CHRISTMAS WEEK every afternoon at 3 o'clock, and evenings at 7¾, in the New Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

NEW, LIGHT, OR PARLOR GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses' and Boys' Private and Select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.) The regular classes in gymnastics will continue as heretofore.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

IRVING HALL.
A CHRISTMAS-TREE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

On FRIDAY, 26th December, the most magnificent Christmas-tree ever seen in this country will be exhibited in Irving Hall, and the presents sold at cost. The proceeds to be given to the Woman's Central Association of Relief.

THE TREE WILL BE ILLUMINATED
FROM 1 TO 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Tickets of admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. To be obtained at the door, and at the office of the Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union.

FAIRS.

GRAND FAIR.

The Fair of the Ladies' Union Aid Society for the care of aged and infirm, is now open and will continue throughout the week, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts. In addition to the great variety of splendid articles on sale, visitors will be entertained by performances through the day on one of Steinway's Grand Pianos, generously lent for the occasion, and a fine band of music each evening.
Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Union Home School for Soldiers' children, is now open at the Home, No. 20 East 42d-st., afternoon and evening. Donations thankfully received.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
NO. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or, made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON,
1851 AND 1862.
EVANS & STEVENS,
Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets,
No. 12 OLD FISH-STREET,
ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS
CONTINUED THROUGH THE WHOLE WEEK.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Which has been witnessed by thousands, and its production here pronounced of the
HIGHEST ORDER OF DRAMATIC AND SCENIC ART,
Will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
Every character in the piece is sustained with a naturalness and perfection unsurpassed, while the scenery is
BEAUTIFUL BEYOND DESCRIPTION.
Indeed, the whole piece is
FULL OF INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT
from the commencement to the close, and has never been excelled in this or any other place of amusement.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
appears at each performance.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT.
The most extraordinary wonder of the world, may be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c.
Also to be seen the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
The largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS.
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY, &c., &c.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE
AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT.......Manager
This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASsortment of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nyack, on the Hudson, will reopen directly after the Holidays, with a full corps of Instructors. Prof. GEO. W. MORGAN remains in charge of the Musical Department; Prof. DE LAVERNY of the French Department. For circulars or admission, address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York. Next term opens Jan. 7. Address J. A. FOWLER and W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE,
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
⁂ Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family; she has received a finished education, and can furnish first-class references as to experience and success in teaching; terms very moderate. Address M. N., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, New-York City.

TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN, OF SUPERIOR EDucation, desires a situation as tutor in a family. He has had experience in teaching Classics, French, the ordinary English branches and Mathematics. References unexceptionable. Address F. G. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Continued Cross-Examination of Gen. Sigel by Gen. McDowell.

The Value of Sigel's Criticisms on McDowell Shown Up.

FACTS vs. SPECULATION.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

To-day, at the twenty-ninth session of the McDowell Court of Inquiry, the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel by Gen. McDowell was continued.

Question.—Did the order you referred to in your last answer of yesterday require you to march to Warrenton.

Answer.—As much as I remember it was said in the order either that I should march to Warrenton or in the neighborhood of Warrenton. I understood it was Warrenton, or the place in the neighborhood of Warrenton where troops can be encamped.

Q.—With reference to the connection between the First Corps and the Third Corps and the support you say Gen. McDowell was to give you at Waterloo Bridge, have you not stated in your official report that in accordance with an order of Gen. Pope, Gen. Milroy should have been relieved in the morning by a brigade of Gen. McDowell? If so, state what order of Gen. Pope's was it that required Gen. McDowell to send a brigade to Waterloo and to Sulphur Springs.

A.—There were different orders given to me in regard to the movements of our army or of my corps at that time. One order directed me to march to Waterloo Bridge.

Gen. McDowell remarked that the witness was not answering the question.

Gen. Sigel explained that since he had written his report he had not read it; that he had no papers to refresh his memory; that he had to be careful not to give evidence conflicting with his report, as he had to rely entirely upon his memory.

Gen. Cadwallader, on behalf of the Court, suggested that it was unnecessary to be groping for facts which could be proven by the documents.

Gen. McDowell suggested that the Court could send for a verified official copy of Gen. Sigel's report.

Gen. Sigel was willing to answer without the report. He had not been able to find it.

The Recorder thereupon, at the request of the Court, sent for a copy of Gen. Sigel's report to Gen. Pope.

Gen. Martindale remarked that the line of inquiry seemed to be diverging from a legitimate cross-examination.

Gen. McDowell said the cross-examination was based upon evidence which had been given on the direct examination. He was willing to withdraw the question if it were considered improper, but his intention was to confine the cross-examination to matters elicited on the direct examination.

Gen. Sigel remarked that as it might seem that there was a difference between his report and his evidence, he should prefer that this question should be put to him.

Some further informal discussion arose between the Court and Gen. McDowell, as to whether the line of inquiry was proper.

Gen. McDowell remarked that he was not on trial, and that if the rules of evidence applicable to criminal prosecutions were to operate, it would impede the investigation and circumscribe it.

Gen. Martindale, while not objecting to the question, desired simply to know the bearing of the question.

The whole discussion was informal, and did not go upon the record. Gen Sigel's report arrived meanwhile, and was perused by him, after which the question was repeated as above.

A.—I have made that statement. The order directed me to march to Waterloo Bridge. The next order was the order of Gen. Pope; I do not know exactly at what time I received this order, but it was a general order giving instructions to all the different commander of corps. According to this order my command should have marched to Fayetteville, and Gen. McDowell, as much as I remember, should occupy Warrenton and send a brigade to Waterloo Bridge and one to Sulphur Springs. During the day, I was waiting for this brigade, because I did not like to evacuate a position in the face of a strong enemy without having other troops there, and I really thought that one brigade would not be enough. Whilst I was waiting for the brigade of Gen. McDowell, Gen. Roberts brought me the general order that I should not march to Fayetteville, but stay at Waterloo Bridge. Whilst I was waiting for the troops of Gen. McDowell, and had received that fragmentary paper of which I have spoken, I expected that Gen. McDowell would tell the officer whom I had sent to him how he would move, so that I could direct myself according to his movements, and, when this moment was passed, and I had received orders by Gen. Roberts to stay at Waterloo Bridge, he promised me assistance from Gen. McDowell, at least by his cavalry, which I did not receive. I had no cavalry with me, because I had sent it to Sulphur Springs to prevent the enemy from coming in my rear and on my flank. I mean I had a very small force of cavalry. There are, therefore, two points which have a tendency to this question. First, that I was not relieved, and could not therefore march to Fayetteville as I would have done. Secondly, that what Gen. Roberts promised to me was not fulfilled. There is another dispatch of Gen. Pope, which I, as much as I remember, received at Sulphur Springs.

Gen. McDowell said that his question was answered long ago, and that what the witness was now saying was not responsive.

Gen. Sigel explained that he wished to make it clear that there was no coöperation between the two corps, and how he expected coöperation which he did not receive from Gen. McDowell.

Answer continued—Wherein Gen. Pope said that in marching against Waterloo Bridge Gen. McDowell would support me.

Q.—You say you were not relieved at Waterloo Bridge. Did you or did you not receive an order from Gen. Pope telling you that you were not to await at Waterloo the approach of Gen. McDowell?

A.—I did not, as much as I remember, and if I did, this order must have been in conflict with other orders or circumstances of which I have no knowledge now. I would like to add that, if I had received that order at the moment when I saw the enemy's army across the river, I would have sent immediately to Gen. Pope to apprise him of the fact, and to get further instructions. I further have here to state that, if Gen. Pope had given this order, it was under the supposition—

Gen. McDowell asked whether these suppositious cases were relevant in answer to a plain question.

The Court decided not.

Gen. Sigel said he perceived the bearing of the question. He thought that what he had to say to facilitate the judgment of the Court he ought to say. This was an important point.

The Court, through Gen. Cadwallader, suggested to Gen. Sigel that it was desirous of confining the record to literal matter, and to avoid discussion.

Q.—What force of our army was in your rear at the time you sent your cavalry to Sulphur Springs, when you were, as you state, at Waterloo Bridge?

A.—It was reported to me that the enemy had crossed at Sulphur Springs. There were no forces of our army on my rear within four or five miles. I heard, too, that cavalry was four or five miles behind us; but, I did not know at the time that I sent my cavalry that there was any force between my corps and Warrenton, and I had no control over these forces which might have been behind me.

Q.—Was not the command of Gen. Banks and of Gen. Reno in your rear, or on your rear and left, at the time you referred to, on the 25th of August?

A.—I supposed at that time that they were there, but when I sent my officer with that fragmentary dispatch to Gen. Banks, he said that Gen. Banks had marched to Fayetteville. They were at least not within my reach, and must have been at that time about eight miles from me. I would not pretend to say where they had to march. It is about five miles to march troops from Sulphur Springs to Waterloo Bridge. I cannot say where was Gen. Banks and Gen. Reno at the time my cavalry was at Sulphur Springs. I only knew that they had marched off, because Gen. Banks told me, by the officer, that he had orders to move away, and that he would advise me to march.

Q.—At the time you referred to that you visited Gen. McDowell's tent at Warrenton, you have stated that he wanted to march to Salem. Are you to be understood as saying that it was the purpose or plan of Gen. McDowell to march the whole force to Salem, or was it a reconnoitering party only?

A.—I was under the impression that he meant that we should march his corps and mine to Salem. There was no question about a reconnoitering party, but about operations of our army.

Q.—You stated you did not know what troops belonged to Gen. McDowell's corps. Did you not receive a note from Gen. McDowell informing you of the divisions that were following you on that march to Buckland Mills?

A.—I did not state that I did not know what troops belonged to Gen. McDowell's Corps; I said that I had seen the Pennsylvania Reserves, and that I knew Gen. King's Division was there.

Gen. Sigel's testimony was here referred to see what he did state. The Recorder could not find the statement.

Q.—Referring to your interview with Gen. McDowell, on the evening of the 27th of August, state where this interview took place, and what were the dispositions Gen. McDowell made that evening for the next day?

A.—The interview took place at my own headquarters, near Buckland Mills; we were speaking about what troops should be left at Thoroughfare Gap. During the conversation, and when Gen. McDowell had not given me yet definite instructions, I told him that I was very much tired, and, as much as I remember, laid down on a sofa for a minute, but told Gen. McDowell that as soon as he had come to an understanding with himself he should notify me; I think it was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and this is what I remember at that time. I remember what instructions he gave me. When I was on the sofa, Gen. McDowell had his map on the piano in the next room. I do not know whether he was writing or not. He had his map, and was thinking about our operations, I suppose. I think I went to sleep, because I had not slept for three days. I had been marching all the preceding night.

Gen. McDowell said that it was perfectly proper that Gen. Siegel should sleep at that time; he had a definite object in the matter other than showing the mere fact that Gen. Siegel was asleep; that object would yet be apparent.

Q.—Does the witness remember what Gen. McDowell said to him would be the disposition of the succeeding day, and does he remember whether it was witness' corps, or witness' corps and a division of Gen. McDowell added to it that Gen. McDowell decided to leave for the defence of Thoroughfare Gap?

A.—I do not know anything about that; at least it must have been so indefinitely said to me that I did not mind it much.

Q.—What did Gen. McDowell propose to witness at his headquarters concerning the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, and holding the enemy in check at that point?

A.—He did not make any definite proposition.

Q.—Did not the witness understand that he was to have a division of Gen. McDowell's corps added to his own, and did he not send word to Gen. McDowell after Gen. McDowell had left his (Sigel's) headquarters, asking what the division would be, and that the division might be directed to report to him?

A.—I have no knowledge of such an understanding, because I would have been very glad to have it. At least our discussion was not in the form of an instruction or order, but only an exchange of opinions, or expressions of opinions of Gen. McDowell. I am certain that I did never know anything about a division to be added to my corps from Gen. McDowell's corps. I do not remember that I sent to Gen. McDowell in regard to what division was to be sent to me.

Q.—What were the opinions Gen. McDowell expressed on that occasion, with reference to the subject of holding the enemy in check at Thoroughfare, or this side of it?

A.—Many different opinions were expressed by Gen. McDowell. He was not sure whether a corps should be sent there, or a division, or what corps or what division, and I, therefore, that night as I did not like to impress upon him my own judgment, left it with him to decide and to order and to give me instructions.

Q.—When you left Buckland Mills on that morning, did you or did you not know that Gen. McDowell had made any provisions for meeting Longstreet on this side of Thoroughfare Gap?

A.—I did not know anything at all.

The witness identified an order for him to march from Buckland Mills to Manassas Junction, dated 2½ o'clock.

As to a copy of the order of march, of which he acknowledged the receipt, he did not remember to have read it, (the copy submitted,) because it was in contradiction to his acts and understanding of their situation at that time, and, if he had read it, it would be in his memory, he thought.

The order referred to was then read.

[The general order of Gen. Pope's, on which this order of Gen. McDowell was based, was put in evidence in the Porter Court-martial to-day.—Rep.]

The order is as follows:

Headquarters, Third Corps, Reynolds' Camp, }
Aug. 28, 1862. }

General Order, No. 10.—1. Maj.-Gen. Sigel will immediately march with his whole corps on Manassas Junction, his right resting on the Manassas Railroad.

2. Maj.-Gen. Reynolds will march on the turnpike, immediately in the rear of Gen. Sigel, and form his division on the left of Gen. Sigel, and march upon Manassas Junction.

3. Brig.-Gen. King will follow immediately after Gen. Reynolds, and form his division on Gen. Reynolds' left, and direct his march upon Manassas Junction.

4. Brig.-Gen. Rickett's will follow Brig.-Gen. King and march to Gainesville, and if on arriving there no indications shall appear of the approach of the enemy from Thoroughfare Gap, he will continue his march along the turnpike, form on the left of Gen. King, and march on Manassas Junction. He will be constantly on the look-out for an attack in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, and in case one is threatened, he will form his division to the left and march to resist it.

The headquarters of the corps will be at King's Division.

By command of Gen. McDOWELL.

E. Schriver, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Gen. Sigel said he would make a correction of his last answer; that the order was not in contradiction to his acts and understanding. He had misunderstood the order when he made his answer stating the contrary. He further said: "The order I read was written on thin paper; and I believe in pencil—the order received from Gen. McDowell on that night. I do not remember receiving the order that night."

Q.—What order did you receive from Gen. McDowell, and which you acknowledged the receipt of, and in compliance with which you marched to Buckland Mills?

A.—I received the order to march to Manassas Junction, and it may be that this was the same order as this here, but I do not remember that it was such a general order.

Gen. McDowell asked a suspension of proceedings to show that the order submitted was really the order received by Gen. Sigel at the time referred to.

The Court accepted the order, subject to future proof, to the effect that it was the order which Gen. Sigel received on that night.

Gen. McDowell said that he would prove the delivery of this identical order to Gen. Sigel, because he had issued no other order on that day, and as Gen. Sigel had admitted receiving an order, it must have been this order.

Gen. Sigel said that possibly he had received this order, and had remembered only that portion of it which related to him.

Q.—Does the witness mean to be understood that the whole of that general order did not refer to him, and does not the name or designation of "general order" indicate this?

A.—Certainly I admit that the whole order, if I had read it, did refer to me; but, especially what relates to the first point, which point I admit and have fully understood and acted upon—I mean the order to march to Manassas Junction.

Q.—Was it not your duty to have made yourself acquainted with every part of a general order sent you, and especially with one inviting coöperation of your force with those of another?

A.—Certainly, it was my duty: but if this were the order sent to me, I must have regarded it as pretty indefinite, all things taken into consideration.

Q.—You have stated that you know of no measures taken by Gen. McDowell before you left Buckland Mills for the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, and for holding the enemy in check this side. Does the general order make provisions for the case?

At the request of the Court the Recorder read the evidence of Gen. Sigel as to what he supposed was the remissness of Gen. McDowell in not hindering Longstreet from coming through Thoroughfare Gap.

After some discussion as to the admissibility of the question, it was admitted in a modified form.

Gen. Sigel—That is only coincident with my saying that I do not remember receiving the order. The order does make provision for the defence of the Gap; what I said in my evidence was because I can only say what is in my mind; the order, as mentioned, makes provision for the defence of the Gap.

The Court adjourned to Friday. O., Jr.

AFFAIRS AT SUFFOLK.

Another Fight with Rebels on the Blackwater.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Suffolk, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

Yesterday, politically speaking, was a dull election day in this section. As I anticipated, few votes were cast in Suffolk, and I think no returns will be received from Isle of Wight, Windsor or Smithfield. The rebels from the other side of Blackwater came over in force, to put a quietus upon any Union men who might try to vote. But a small detachment of the New-York Mounted Rifles, under Lieut.-Col. B. F. Onderdonk, had as lively an election time as ever characterized the bloody Sixth Ward of New-York, though on a more genteel scale. The Colonel was sent with a detachment of about 150 of the Rifles to carry the ballot-boxes out to the rebellious sections above named. He had sent the precious "ark of freedom" as far as Smithfield, and was about visiting the other places when he found a force of the enemy, reported by the prisoners to be two full regiments of infantry and 500 of Claiborne's Cavalry, with a battery of artillery, making a rapid movement to cut off his return to Suffolk. With most commendable promptness, the officer in command dashed for the only road by which he could return, and only by a very short distance succeeded in outreaching the enemy and gaining it. He had only one howitzer along, under command of Lieut. Kavanagh, lately promoted, and a brave and worthy officer is he. He gave the enemy's batteries a few dozen of spherical case from the howitzer, which checked their sudden advance, and then limbered up in time to save his piece from a desperate charge of their overwhelming force, and our troops commenced a slow and deliberate retreat, fighting as they fell back. The narrow roads favored the manœuvres of Col. Onderdonk, and he succeeded in bringing in every man, horse and gun safe, though followed to within seven or eight miles of Suffolk, and almost to our picket force. In the retreat he captured two of the enemy's cavalrymen and six guns that they dropped when the rear guard—Troop A, Capt. Terwilliger's squadron—turned to charge and check their audacity. Some eighteen or twenty of the enemy were known to be killed; probably more were wounded. Our long range Sharpe's rifles did the work.

I presume that troops will be sent out to chase the "Rebs" back over Blackwater, if they have not already "skedaddled." It was late last night when Col. Onderdonk came in, and I can give you no further particulars—nor can I in time for this mail give you any election returns.

The news from North Carolina brightens the clouds which came over us from the Rappahannock, and we hope to hear more of the same kind. If Gen. Foster needs help, we are able and ready to send it to him from here.

The weather has been dry, cool and bracing for many days past. The roads were never in better order. The health and discipline of the troops also improves rapidly. The Pennsylvania drafted regiments, of which a large number are here, drill constantly and very cheerfully, and they are a remarkably fine-looking set of men. They do not act or work like "Home Guards" here at all.

That "Paymaster" has not been caught yet.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

Rebel Cavalry Across the Rappahannock—Danger of an Attack on Our Right, &c.

Centre Grand Division, Army of the Potomac, }
Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862. }

A report circulated two or three days ago, to the effect that the rebels had crossed 30,000 infantry over the Upper Rappahannock, proves to have been greatly exaggerated. Gen. Averill, who came in from that direction to-day, brings the intelligence that the rebel Cavalry General, Hampton, with one brigade of horsemen, crossed Kelly's Ford on the day of the battle of Fredericksburgh, and was scouring the country on our right flank until up to last Sunday, at which time Gen. Averill started in pursuit. It had been known to Gen. Averill that Hampton was on the north side of the river some time before he started on his expedition; but, as the rebels were operating wholly upon Sigel's front, it was considered the duty of the cavalry attached to Sigel's force to rout the enemy; consequently, Averill did not receive marching orders until Sunday afternoon. At 2 P. M. he left camp with 1,000 cavalry, selected from the different regiments of his brigade. Arriving at Hazlewood, the force proceeded to Elktown, which place they reached at 6 P. M. At 1 o'clock the same afternoon, the rebels, under Hampton, left the town, taking the direction of the Rappahannock River, which it is supposed they recrossed at Kelly's Ford.

It will be observed that the rebels remained on our right some days, having in the meantime visited Dumfries, where they discovered and captured a number of sutlers' wagons, also some stores belonging to Sigel, the particulars of which affair have already been made public. From Elktown Gen. Averill sent out his force in different directions, a portion proceeding to Dumfries and another portion going toward the Rappahannock. These parties simply discovered traces of the enemy, and failed to meet him or come up with him at any point. Scouts were thrown out toward Catlett's Station and Warrenton Junction. The enemy had been at those points the day previous, but did no damage to the railroad.

Gen. Averill and his force returned to camp this morning. The result of the expedition reveals the fact that our right wing is insecurely guarded, and unless more precaution is taken, something serious may possibly happen. It is stated that two of Gen. Averill's scouts passed through unchallenged the line of Gen. Sigel's videttes.

Kelly's Ford is guarded by the rebels with two pieces of artillery and two regiments of infantry.

It is expected that the rebels will soon make a demonstration on our right. For the past two days there has been considerable commotion along their lines, and a general yet quiet movement tending up the river.

Gen. Burnside returned from Washington to-day. There is nothing definite in regard to future movements of the army. WHIT.

FROM THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Position of the Rebel Army—Lee at Culpepper—Jackson at Warrenton—Walker and Early at Brentsville—The Recent Capture of an Army Train—A "Cute" Affair—Reconnoissances—The Habits of Soldiers off Duty.

Stafford Court-house, Monday, Dec. 22, 1862.

The future movements of this corps are still in a state of provoking uncertainty. In fact, more is actually known of the rebel force than seems to be known of our own by any one individual in this army. The bulk of Lee's command, it is believed, has fallen back from the earthworks in front of Fredericksburgh, and now occupies a line, the left of which extends to Culpepper. Jackson's headquarters are said to be at Warrenton, with outposts or small detachments scattered along to the vicinity of Bull Run, and guarding the Orange and Alexandria Railroad up to near Manassas Junction. Capt. Coffin, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, left last Thursday night to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Brentsville, and returned to-day. He ascertained that the rebel Generals, Walker and Early, with at least two brigades, occupy Brentsville. Their pickets are thrown out 2½ miles east on the road to Dumfries. Union troops occupy the latter place, but unless the commander is sharper than some of the officers in this service, they are liable to be gobbled up by the rebel cavalry at any moment it may suit their convenience, as was done last Thursday at Occoquan Creek, when a squad of Stuart's Cavalry captured twenty-six new army wagons, fully loaded, and three sutlers' wagon. That feat was "cute" enough to be creditable to any genius of the Yankee race. Stuart crossed the Rappahannock at Ellis' Ford, and took almost a direct route, it is supposed, on a cross-road, toward Dumfries. At an out-of-the-way place, 12 or 15 miles from the village, he halted and sent forward a small squad of bluecoated soldiers to scout on the road between Dumfries and the village of Occoquan. At the latter place they espied the train, and resolved to capture it by diplomacy rather than the exercise of force, for the most excellent reason that their party was quite small, while, on the other hand, there were about 1,500 Union troops, including Rush's Lancers, within sight. So the leader of the rebel reconnoitering party rode up to the officer in charge of the train, and said he had been sent to conduct it to camp, and directed the train to follow him. The order was obeyed, and, from directly under the noses of our troops, the train was led in a southwesterly direction, until the Brentsville and Dumfries road was reached. Here the commander of the train began to surmise that something was wrong, when the rebel Lieutenant directed him to cross the main road, and take a cross-road to the left, still pursuing a southwesterly direction. An objection was made; he doubted the propriety of continuing in that direction, whereupon the rebel officer put a period to all caviling, by saying: "Sir, Gen. Stuart desires you to go that way!" The hint was sufficient, and the train, master and guard moved on in the direction indicated. This is the story told by an officer of the party, and who was quite indignant at the deception practiced. No such movement, it is true, can be found in any book of military tactics, nor does any writer upon military law, as far as my knowledge extends, say anything about such a movement. How then could unsuspecting and unsophisticated Union officers be expected to guard against it? The rebels are constantly executing similar movements, disgracing a few and mortifying every Union soldier. Almost everywhere, in fact, the rebels circumvent or outwit us by the exercise of minor strategy. Of the greater strategy exercised by Lee, when the two armies meet in force, every reader is capable of judging for himself. The rebels will continue to gain these small advantages, until there is an improvement in the discipline of the officers of the army—until every officer is held to a strict account for sins of omission as well as commission. The rank and file are well enough.

Less than two weeks ago, a train of wagons was lost, and a number of soldiers were captured, through the blundering stupidity of a commander of cavalry, who went a road some forty miles long to reach a place only thirteen miles distant from the point of starting, when, at the same time, there were hundreds of men in the command who, if they had been asked, could have guided it on the right road. No notice whatever has been taken of this matter; the officer is still in command, and has made several egregious blunders since, either of which is grave enough in character to warrant an official investigation. The case of the officer particularly referred to, I regret to say, is by no means an isolated one. There are similar officers, no doubt, in every corps of the army.

Capt. Hanley, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, returned yesterday from a reconnoissance a little to the west of this. He was absent twenty-four hours, but saw no armed rebels.

It is natural for man, when not actively engaged in his profession or calling, to be concocting mischief. Soldiers, of all others, are the most proverbial for their manifestations of this peculiar fact. An army at rest, like this, is nothing less than a horde of schemers, and it matters but little who the victim may be.

The rules and regulations of the army are set at naught, and defiance is bid to orders. And yet an army, composed as is this in great part of intelligent men—men who read and do more or less thinking—does not become seriously demoralized—strange as the anomaly may appear—when called upon for the real duties pertaining to the life of a soldier. They are prompt and obedient to a remarkable degree. Regulations and orders before obsolete are recognized to be in full force. The American soldier has an *abandon* when off duty peculiar to himself. There is an unrepealed order, I believe, making the tampering with the war telegraph wire punishable by death. At or near the mouth of Aquia Creek, a few days ago, some of the soldiers encamped in the vicinity wanted pot-hooks with which to hang their cooking-kettles over the fires. The telegraph wire was stretched along in the vicinity, it was convenient and just what they wanted, so they deliberately cut out a piece of wire several rods long, and supplied their wants. This, of course, cut off all communication with Washington for a while, and caused some excitement, because it was at first supposed to be the work of marauding rebel soldiers. Another affair occurred yesterday, to illustrate this same peculiarity of the soldier off duty. A private of the Ninth New-York Cavalry—by the way, one of the best disciplined regiments in the service—took it into his head to leave camp alone on a foraging tour. Several miles from camp he came across a party of twenty men from some infantry regiment, accompanied by two Lieutenants, all on the same unauthorized business. There were chickens in sight. The operations of the infantrymen would necessarily interfere with the trooper's, so he exercised a little minor strategy, by giving out that he was out patroling for just such chaps. He ordered the men to fall in, and directed the officers to march them to the Provost-Marshal's, which they did, but there was no one there to make any complaint. The trooper, seizing a favorable opportunity, had dodged off, bagged the chickens, and brought them in triumph into camp. By stating these facts, I do not intend to be understood as indorsing the morality of the acts themselves, but merely to give the reader an idea of what a citizen soldier is when away from home.

A melancholy affair occurred a few days ago, which demands, as it doubtless will receive, a thorough investigation. It seems that two men from Gen. Schurz's Division went out to a farm-house for the purpose of obtaining corn, and while there the soldiers shot and killed the farmer. The story of the soldiers is that they asked the farmer to sell them corn, when he ordered them off, and attempted to kill one of the party with an ax, and did inflict a severe wound upon one. They went away and returned again, when the farmer fired upon them. The soldiers then fired and killed him.

Campaigning with Gen. Pope—The Story of an English Correspondent.

Under the above title an interesting article appears in the December number of the London *Cornhill Magazine*, from the pen of a "special correspondent," who, in August last, joined the army of Gen. Pope, then concentrating in the Piedmont region of Virginia, and in the County of Fauquier. On the morning of his arrival in Washington he waited upon the Chief of the Staff, at the city quarters of the General, whom he thus describes:

"Tall, corpulent, and athletic, with keen dark eyes, and beard and hair black as midnight, Gen. Pope had all the air of a commander. Vain, imprudent, and not proverbially truthful; but shrewd, active, and skilled in the rules of warfare, Pope could be great and little too. He was clothed with scrupulous neatness, his hair and beard carefully dressed, his cigars exquisite in flavor. He spoke much and rapidly, chiefly of himself; swore roundly at intervals, was petulant at trifles, and sanguine of impending success."

Next morning the writer set out for Warrenton, where Gen. McDowell had his headquarters, and where also the Ninth New-York regiment was then stationed. He says:

"There was something mournfully embarrassed in the faces of the residents. Their sons were in the Southern army, their daughters at home, and they, a few old men, among thousands of armed and hostile strangers. Their Court-house had passed into the hands of the town Provost-Marshal. Their Seminary was set apart for Gen. Pope, soon to arrive. Their churches had been transformed into hospitals for the Federal army, and many of their shops and residences had been seized for military purposes. Their negroes, emboldened by the presence of 'de Nordeners,' had refused to work, and hundreds became servants to Federal officers. They were prohibited from leaving the village, and sutlers were forbidden to trade with them. More than all, an order had been issued that those who did not take the oath of allegiance before a specified day, should be removed beyond the Federal lines. They gathered of afternoons at the Warren Green, a village inn, and talked in under tones. They went to their homes humbly, as if doubting their right to own anything, and a small favor from a Federal was accepted in mute astonishment. They read the papers, doubtful what to reject, what to believe. They made sales of butter and milk, and were paid in Federal money, which they regarded dolorously. They introduced spruce officers to their daughters, but trembled lest the rashness of the young ladies should bring insult upon both. It is due to the Federals to say that they were generally scrupulous and respectful. It must be said of the young ladies and their papas, that when their fears had been allayed, both became very bold. After a time, 'Dixie' and the 'Bonnie Blue Flag' were heard of evenings, and commentaries upon Yankee courage and character ventured of afternoons. It then came out that many residents of the place had been in the Confederate service, and among them the commander of the famous Black Horse Cavalry, which made panic at Bull Run. I saw and spoke with the latter—a slight, severe person, a little boastful—and also with a youth named Bragg, who said that he was 'at Fahfax, Sah, yes, Sah! By G—d, I was at Fahfax when Tompkins chawged with his smart hossmen, Sah! We fawmed in awdaw across the main street, and it would have wawmed yoh hawt, Sah, to see them tumble!' As the gentleman made this observation in the presence of some twenty Federals, I thought either that he was very bold, or they very forbearing."

Gen. Pope had in the meantime arrived at Warrenton by rail, the locomotive dressed with flags. The headquarters of McDowell's Staff was now at White Sulphur Springs, where the writer passed an evening with some of the officers. He describes McDowell as harsh, disappointed, ambitious, kind to few, and little beloved; unpopular with many of his Aids, and regarded by the Confederates as at heart favorable to their cause. He believed him to be a better soldier than McClellan, and quite as faithful. Next day he proceeded to Culpepper, which was even more sombre than Warrenton. The shops were all closed. The clergymen had all retired, save one, and, as he continued to pray publicly for Jefferson Davis, he was warned to desist. There was not a single able-bodied man remaining out of a population of 1,200, and the women were unusually outspoken and mischievous.

"Cavalry skirmishes were of frequent occurrence in the neighborhood, and prisoners were daily brought in. From these I gleaned an estimate of the Confederate strength; they evidently outnumbered the Federals. For the first time the idea struck me that Pope's advance was intended to divert attention from McClellan, while the latter should evacuate the Peninsula. Apprised of the weakness of the invaders, the Confederates doubtless fathomed their design. Jackson concluded to cross the Rapidan and assume the offensive, expecting McClellan could reinforce Pope, to cripple or capture the latter, and dash into Maryland. He was to be followed by the whole Confederate army, 200,000 strong. We received the first news of his advance incredulously. A body of New-Jersey cavalry came pell-mell into town, reporting the rebels at Barrett's Ford, with immense adjuncts of cannon and cavalry. Pope ordered them under arrest, and the ridiculous spectacle was witnessed of eight or ten provost officers escorting a whole regiment of disarmed cavalry to headquarters. Banks' command was mainly at Little Washington, thirty miles distant, and Sigel's at Perryville, quite as far. The remaining corps, that of McDowell, consisted of two divisions; but a large portion of one was at Fredericksburgh, where also were Gen. Burnside's troops. Word was at once telegraphed for Sigel and Banks to come up in light equipment; and with all speed Crawford's brigade was thrown out toward Gordonsville, followed by McDowell's command, as a reserve."

At five miles beyond Culpepper, they came to the base of Cedar Mountain, on which, from the roof of a white house, the Southern flag waved, while a battery frowned half-way up the ascent, and on the summit was a signal station. The troops of Banks and Sigel,—"the idol of the German Americans, who boast that he never lost a battle,"—were in motion all night, and poured through Culpepper next morning, wild with ardor and enthusiasm:

"At 3 o'clock we heard the first gun. Every heart leaped. Horses pricked up their ears and vigorously neighed. Pale women sat at windows, waiting for the next peal. Regiments broke into double quick, as if fearful that they would be too late for the fray. If cowardice existed that day among the Federal troops, I did not see it. To describe the battle of Cedar Mountain, I do not pretend. The affair opened by sharp skirmishing. Banks finally advanced a brigade to clear a wood where skirmishers were concealed; the effort was resisted, and at 4 o'clock 10,000 men on each side were engaged. The Confederate batteries, 400 feet high on the hills, threw shell with fearful accuracy, and the Federals made three desperate efforts to take them with the bayonet. Profiting by their repulse and confusion, the enemy moved forward through thick woods, and from edges of timber poured dreadful volleys of musketry. Night put an end to the contest, but the Federals had lost ground, and 1,200 of their dead and wounded were in the enemy's hands. The brigades of Gen. Banks alone had been engaged, and they charged McDowell with their loss, he having failed to bring up his strong reserves. Banks himself had been ubiquitous, and at length, thrown from his horse, a squadron of cavalry had ridden over him. Calm, indomitable, courageous, the best of the political Generals remounted and rode hither and thither encouraging his men, though bruised and bleeding himself."

The carnage was not yet over. The fires, imprudently lighted by some of our men, drew upon them at night the well-directed fire of a battery moved to the brow of a hill only half a mile distant, and a stampede took place to Culpepper. The writer gives a terrible account of the scenes witnessed among the wounded and dead, in the village and on the battle-field, where, at noon next day, a parley was held, and a cessation of hostilities agreed upon, to allow a burial of the dead. The writer thus describes the interview:

"On a fallen gum-tree—the slain stretched around them—sat the officers of the parley; upon one side the Confederate Cavalry leader, Stuart, and Gen. Early; upon the other, Gens. Hartsuff and Roberts. Stuart was lithe, grey-eyed and tall; of an intense countenance, nervous, impulsive manner; and clad in gray, with a soft black hat. He was embellished with rosettes, cockades, gold-lace and a large ostrich feather. He wore, curiously enough, United States buttons, and his sword, which he exhibited, was made in Philadelphia. Early was a quiet, severe North Carolinian, who wore a homespun civil suit, with a Brigadier's star on his shoulder-bar. Gen. Hartsuff was burly and good-humored: Roberts silent and sage, with white beard and distrustful eye. The former had been a classmate of the cavalry man, and he said, boyishly: 'Stuart, old boy, how d'ye do?' 'God bless my soul, Hartsuff,' replied the other, 'it warms my heart to see you!' and they took a turn together, arm in arm."

The writer returned to New-York "full of incident," to write of what he had seen; and went back on the eve of the second battle of Bull Run, to witness new and more terrible slaughters. Fever there seized him, and he once more returned to New-York, and weary of war's horrors, renounced the career in which he had gathered such fearful experiences.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Communication with Gen. Grant Cut Off—The Road from Memphis to Grenada Should be Finished.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Cairo, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Your readers would be astonished with the announcement that the rebels had made their appearance between Humboldt and Jackson, thus threatening our rear and temporarily cutting off the communication with the army of Gen. Grant. Such is the fact, and it should not have surprised us. It is, however, a matter of more wonder that all this should have been accomplished, without being anticipated and met by our troops. The state of affairs, as nearly as it can be ascertained from Columbus, is this: A force of cavalry—some say a mere guerrilla party, others an army of fifteen thousand—has succeeded in cutting the telegraph wire south of Humbaldt, burning a bridge on the railroad, and causing a very general panic throughout the section of country between there and Jackson. There is a very easy solution of this affair. Gen. Morgan, of the rebel cavalry, after the capture of our forces at Hartsville, Tenn., was next heard of in the vicinity of Columbia; next we hear rumors of an advance on Fort Donelson, and finally they approach Jackson, having, in the meantime, crossed the Tennessee River. The policy is natural, and the tactics successful. Morgan's force is about three thousand strong, good fighters, and flushed with late successes. A light-draft gunboat could have effectually stopped any such crossing of the Tennessee, made, as it must have been, with the clumsy accommodation which he found at hand. That we have not had such a boat on this stream is a matter of strange regret. When Cincinnati was menaced, ferry-boats, drawing not more than twenty inches of water, were extemporized into gunboats, very effective against rifle shots and field artillery. Why might not such a flotilla have been guarding the shores of this important stream? Jackson is a fortified position, garrisoned by a considerable force of troops. Cotton bales, of which there was an abundant store, were, we understand, being transformed into barricades. A very considerable opposition may be expected if Morgan should attempt to seize the place. Gen. Grant's forces have not, as yet, refused to fight and fight nobly whenever they have been attacked. Gen. Davies, whose command fought so nobly at the last battle at Corinth, is in command of Columbus, and new troops are daily pouring into that town. An offensive movement from the direction of La Grange and Columbus may soon be expected against the invaders. The only means left in our hands is, however, to chase them beyond the river with infantry in light marching order. Cavalry we have not enough of. The Tennessee is rising, and must, if watched, prove a serious obstacle to Morgan's return. Our particular weakness at this time is, that any point of the road above or below may be suddenly attacked and destroyed. It must not be supposed that this raid will produce any derangement of the plans of Gen. Grant; it is, in fact, hardly worth his notice. There will be no turning of his whole army back. It will, for a few days, cause some delay in getting supplies to the front. Luckily we are not entirely dependent upon that line. In a pinch, provisions can be taken, either from Memphis or Friar's Point, to the army overland. The roads are bad, and this fact leads us to another conclusion, which should have been reached long before. The line of communication is too long. From Columbus to Oxford is two hundred mile; to Grenada, two hundred and forty. This is, in point of time, convenient; it is accomplished by the telegraph. It costs thousands to guard its entire length, but it enables us more firmly to hold the territory, and above all, it is a grand avenue for the procuring of cotton; but it is too long. History seldom records so large an army hanging to its support by so long and slender a thread. The obvious way out is, to finish the road from Memphis to Grenada, and thus shorten the line of land communication by a hundred and forty miles. Of the river we have absolute control. We can apprehend no emergency in reason which could disturb our supremacy on the river between Cairo and Memphis. The transit is longer, but it is reliable. A dispatch boat plying from one point to the other would fill the gap. The downward movement of supplies would not be retarded. It may be, therefore, that this little break in our line will point out to us our weakness, and lead us to a more perfect and secure defence. The rolling stock is bought, we understand, at the North, and should be shipped at once to Memphis, instead of Columbus. The track, we are informed, is not much destroyed, bridges and trestle-work being more rare on that route. Everything points to the solution of the difficulty.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets.... 11 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 18 | Gov. Island. 12 07 | Hell Gate.... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

Steam transport Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., 45 hours, in ballast and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Patapsco, Washington, D. C.

Steam transport Thomas Sparks, Washington, D. C.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Pauline, (Brem.,) Osterloh, Bremen Oct. 11, in ballast to Ruger Bros. Was 20 ds. in the North Channel, beating against heavy gales. Passed the Lizzard Nov. 3. Took a southern passage, and had fine weather until Dec. 1, when off the Bermudas, where she had very heavy gales. 5th inst., lat. 35, lon. 65, had a hurricane from S. S. W.; run before it under bare poles, and at 10 P. M. a water-spout broke over the ship, throwing a heavy mass of water on deck, which nearly caused her to go down. The wind lulled for a time, but came out again from S. W., veering to N. W., and blowing with increased violence. The vessel was then hove to, and remained so 3 ds. Dec. 17, lat. 39 30, lon. 69, had another heavy gale from N. W. Dec. 18, lat. 39, lon. 75 30, had a snow-storm from northward. Dec. 20, lat. 39 25, lon. 71 42, had a very heavy snow-storm from N. N. W. and N., which lasted until 22d, during which the vessel was driven back in the Gulf.

Ship Dalhousie, (Br., of Glasgow,) Harvey, Glasgow 37 ds., with mdse. to Francis Macdonald & Co. Has had severe weather on the passage; shipped a sea which stove long boat, &c.

Bark Illinois, (of Boston,) Lovejoy, Liverpool 70 ds. and Queenstown 48 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Nov. 18, off the Island of Flores, passed a ship bd. east, with loss of main and mizzen masts; under jury masts.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool 58 ds., with mdse. and 38 passengers to Samuel Thompson's nephew. Experienced heavy westerly weather.

Ship Liverpool, Chamberlain, London Nov. 15, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had continual westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Ellen Hood, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Ripley, Antwerp Nov. 4, and the Downs Nov. 12, with lead to master.

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, Glasgow 50 ds., with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson.

Ship Robert Treat, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Londonderry 50 ds., in ballast to Thomas James.

Bark Kong Oscar, (Norw.,) Olsen, Malaga Nov. 10, passed Gibraltar 15th, with fruit, lead, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Onesiphorus, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Card, St. Thomas 18 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros. Has experienced very heavy weather. Was inside of Hatteras on the 16th inst., and was blown two degrees S. The Br. bark A. C. Small, for New-York, sld. the day previous.

Brig Anglo Saxon, (of Boston,) Shank, Algoa Bay 86 ds., with wool to order.

U. S. brig Perry, Newcomb, Key West 15 ds. Has had some very heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Kosmos, (of East Machias,) Talbot, Remedios Dec. 12, in ballast to Simpson & Clapp. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Albe, (Pruss.,) Petrouske, Curacoa 21 ds., with hides, &c., to Donall & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Ships Jenny Lind, Charles Davenport, Shakespeare, Hope, Cheshire, (Br.;) barks Young Rover, Rapid; brigs Mary Cobb, Bunker Stome, (Norw.;) schrs. J. A. Woodhouse, Nellie Potter.

Below.

Ship Energy, Norris, from Liverpool Nov. 12.

Bark Robert Leonard, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Londonderry.

Bark Anna Maria, (Crem.,) from Bremen.

Bark Hazard, from Bahia.

Bark Frank, (Br.,) from Belfast, Ireland.

Bark Johann Marie, (Brem.,) from Bremen.

Also, 4 brigs, unknown.

Spoken, &c.

Europe—Br. brig, bd. E., was seen Dec. 18, lat. 25 29.

Gold Hunter—Br. brig, from Cork for New-York, 42 ds. out, Dec. 19, lat. 43, lon. 62.

Moonlight—brig, from Remedios for Boston, Dec. 14, lat. 25 46, lon. 79 43.

Palander—Argentine bark, from Baltimore for Buenos Ayres, Dec. 11, lat. 31 23, lon. 60 20.

Prince of Wales—Br. brig, of P. E. I., hence for the West Indies, Dec. 19, lat. 35 09.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $622,942.

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